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A GUINEA FOR A POSTCARD.

IT is proposed to decorate the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in commemoration of the Jubilee thereof. We shall give a guinea for the most original suggestion or design—serious or otherwise—sent to us on a postcard by any subscriber or employee during the present month.

CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST than sending them singly by post. We make such insets in the C. & D. notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 27, 1901) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance in designing or arranging insets.

Summary.

THE latest store-prices are mentioned on p. 903.

DR. GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., is to be the 1901 Hanbury Medallist (p. 916).

IDEAS for improving the position of chemists' assistants will be found on p. 934.

AN ACCOUNT of the recent Mysore sandal-wood auctions is printed on p. 936.

IMITATIONS of British trade-marks appear to be prevalent in South America (p. 912).

CLEOPATRA'S HAIR-RESTORER is still interesting. Mr. Ashton writes about it on p. 931.

POOR milk of sulphur and camphorated oil have brought three traders into court (p. 906).

A SPURIOUS "Newbery" has appeared on the American market and needs watching (p. 910).

OUR Paris correspondent has been made an officier d'Academie by the French Government (p. 916).

A PHARMACIST who has been travelling in the Pyrenees sends some notes of his experience (p. 910).

THE BREWERS' ARSENIC COMMISSION have submitted their final report, which is referred to on p. 907.

THE WAR OFFICE has promised us to look into the case of civil compounders now at the front (p. 925).

AN INSECT-POWDER which did not kill his bees was the subject of a strange application to a Magistrate (p. 907).

THE BOARD of Inland Revenue supplies us with information respecting stills, which should be noted (p. 925).

FULL particulars in regard to the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in Dublin are given on p. 924.

ONE of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon has been deputed by the Government to search for gold and cinnabar (p. 912).

THE COUNTRY DIRECTORS of A. J. White (Limited) have been getting travelling fees now held not to be legal (p. 926).

DRAWBACK on sugar, glucose, saccharin, and similar substances is now the subject of a Customs General Order, referred to on p. 936.

IS YOUR stock of petroleum within the law as to storage and quantity? If not, the fine is 20/- a day. See the cases reported on p. 926.

THE Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in England no longer require candidates for their diploma to be registered medical students (pp. 929 and 932).

MR. G. T. W. NEWSHOLME has been reappointed President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. C. B. Allen Vice President, and Mr. S. R. Atkins Treasurer (p. 913).

QUININE in second-hands is lower this week. Citric acid is easier. Cocoa-butter was 3d. dearer and vanilla 1s. lower in auction. Business generally is dull (p. 937).

THE assay of jalap and straphanthus, the chemistry of anethol, digitalis glucosides, carbolic soap, and asa'etida are the subjects dealt with under Scientific Progress (p. 920).

XRAYSEN discusses the General Medical Council's position as to "infamous conduct," the moral of the Pharmaceutical Council election, and the Birmingham analyst's statistics (p. 921).

THE NOTTINGHAM CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION have presented their President (Mr. Fitzhugh) with a silver salver on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his service in that office (p. 919).

AMONGST the deaths reported on p. 917 are Professor Viriamu Jones, F.R.S. (Cardiff), Mr. W. Readman (Leighton Buzzard), Mr. James Savege (Montrose), and Mr. W. E. Stokes (Old Brompton).

THE General Medical Council has drafted Bills to prevent limited companies practising medicine and dentistry, and has asked the Lord Chancellor to introduce them to Parliament (p. 929).

MR. REYNOLDS'S BIRDS AND BEASTS are getting a rest, in order that some modern aspects of the Art of pharmacy may be delineated. The first topic is window-dressing and its direful results (p. 920).

THE PHARMACY LAW OF THE TRANSVAAL will be dealt with in due course, so the legal adviser to the Transvaal Administration has informed Mr. Butters, President of the Pharmaceutical Society there (p. 911).

THE DUBLIN COUNTY CORONER is under the impression that laudanum sales should be entered in the poisons-book (p. 908). The President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society have put him right on the point (p. 925).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Mr. W. B. Jeavons, chemist and aerated-water manufacturer, Market Rasen, had the end of one of his fingers taken off on May 30 by a bottling-machine.

Traffic in New Oxford Street on June 4 was interrupted for half an hour by the bursting of a carboy of vitriol on a waggon, the contents of which ran over the roadway.

On May 28 Mr. Frederick Jacks, chemist and druggist, Stone, Staffs, was ordered to pay the costs in a summons against him for having unstamped scales in his possession.

Mr. Wilfrid Lean, chemist and druggist, Evesham, has secured the right to supply aerated and mineral waters to the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Agricultural Society's Show on June 11, 12, and 13.

Ellis Biggin, who was said to have been formerly a chemist, died in the imbecile ward of the Crumpsall Workhouse, Manchester, on June 2. An inquest on the body was held on the following day.

At West Ham Police Court on May 31, Lewis Lewis (34) was sent to gaol for a month for stealing 5*l*, the moneys of Dr. W. N. Gallie, of Ford's Market, Canning Town, with whom he had been employed as a dispenser.

Richard Elliott, drysalter, Bexhill, was fined 2*l*. 10*s*, including costs, at Hastings, on June 1, for selling milk of sulphur certified to contain 40 per cent. of sulphate of lime. For a similar offence Messrs. A. & M. Vennall, grocers, were fined 3*s*. and costs.

On May 30, at the Wolverhampton Police Court, George Faulkner and Edward Rowton were committed to the sessions on a charge of breaking and entering the shop of Mr. Sidney Phillips, chemist and druggist, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, and stealing 25*s*.

At the Westminster Police Court on June 1, Hans St. Lausnitz, described as a German engineer, was remanded on a charge of obtaining two cases of drawing-instruments, valued at 3*l*., from Messrs. W. Watson & Sons, opticians and scientific-instrument makers, High Holborn.

An inquest was held at Marylebone, on May 31, on the body of a woman named Metzer, who was so severely burned that she died in St. Mary's Hospital. The evidence showed that deceased used a mixture of paraffin and methylated spirit as a hairwash; this had caught fire and the accident resulted.

The students of the North of England School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Newcastle-on-Tyne, accompanied by the principal, Mr. F. R. Dudderidge, F.C.S., and Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S., visited Hexham on Whit Tuesday. In the forenoon the party was shown over the abbey by Mr. J. Pattinson Gibson, chemist, Hexham, and after dinner a botanical ramble was indulged in, the woods proving a fertile source of material for practical botany.

At the Bournemouth Floral Fête held on May 29, the children of Mr. W. Bland Botham, pharmaceutical chemist, secured the first prize (5*l*.) given for decorated chaises, with "The Price of the Jap." This was a mail-cart decorated to represent a jinricksha with Japanese fans and lanterns, and yellow and blue flowers on a groundwork of ivy and lace. In the cart was seated a fair-haired 3-year-old boy under a Japanese umbrella, and the vehicle was drawn by his sister in appropriate Japanese costume.

At Newport-upon-Usk on June 1, Betsy Lewis, grocer, Pontypridd, was fined 1*l*, including costs, for selling camphorated oil which Mr. G. R. Thompson, the public analyst, certified as 17 per cent. deficient in camphor and made with low-grade olive oil. In reply to the Bench Mr. Thompson said after exposing a quantity of tested camphorated oil in an open vessel for twenty-eight days, he found that the loss of camphor was less than 1 per cent. Defendant said she sold the oil in the same condition as she received it from a wholesale grocer in Newport.

Store-prices.

The following are alterations in prices in the Civil Service Supply Association's circular for June:—

Added.—Plasmon cocoa, 9*d*. and 1*s*. 4*d*. per tin; tincture of iodine, 9*d*. per 2-oz. bottle; lemclo, 2 oz., 1*s*. 2*½d*.; 4 oz., 2*s*. 3*d*.; 8 oz., 4*s*. 3*d*.; 16 oz., 7*s*. 9*d*.; oxo, 2-oz. bottle, 10*d*.; 4 oz., 1*s*. 6*d*.; 8 oz., 2*s*. 9*d*.; 16 oz., 4*s*. 8*d*.; virol, 1*s*. 1*s*. 8*d*., and 3*s*. per jar.

Advanced.—Camphor (1-oz. tablets), from 2*s*. 2*d*. to 2*s*. 10*d*. per lb.; Alexandra feeders, from 8*d*. and 11*d*. to 9*d*. and 1*s*. each; saccharin, soluble (A. & H.), 5*s*. per 1-oz. bottle; tabellæ (A. & H.), 8*½d*. per bottle of 100; tabloids, 9*d*. per bottle of 100; 200, 1*s*. 3*d*.; 500, 2*s*. 10*d*.; saxon tabloids, 8*½d*. per 100 bottle; 200, 1*s*. 2*d*.; lemon kali, 6*½d*. per lb. tin; chemical food, 8*d*. per 12-oz. bottle. Syrups: Citrate of iron and quinine, 5*d*. per 3-oz. bottle; ginger, 4*d*. per 3-oz. bottle; lemon, 5*d*. per 4-oz. bottle; senna, 5*d*. per 3-oz. bottle; tolu, 5*d*. per 6-oz. bottle; oxymel squills, 5*d*. per 6-oz. bottle.

Reduced.—Kutnow's Carlsbad salts, from 2*s*. 5*d*. to 2*s*. 3*d*. per bottle.

The threepenny size of lavender smelling-salts has been taken out of stock.

Society of Chemical Industry.

At a meeting of the London Section on June 3, Mr. G. C. Jones read a paper in which he dwelt on the dangers which may result from the introduction of gas-firing into small gasworks. There is considerable danger to the workmen unless the retort-house is amply ventilated and mechanical means are employed as much as possible for emptying the red-hot coke from the retorts to the regenerator. Dr. W. C. C. Pakes afterwards gave a lecture on "The Chemical Aspects of Bacteriology," which was, to use the Chairman's description, "a broad picture of a wide subject." The future progress in bacteriology will come, Dr. Pakes asserts, from the chemical side, the morphological side being all but played out. In the course of the discussion Dr. Divers contended that many cases of energetic action ascribed to micro-organisms are really due to chemical action.

Birmingham News.

Colonel Victor Milward, who died suddenly last week, was the member for Stratford who showed to the British people that beet can profitably be grown in this country for sugar-making.

Chemists are warned against Victorian shillings of recent date. As moulded the milling and images are not so sharp as if struck. The ring and weight of the fraudulent coins are the same as in the genuine shillings.

The mineral-water trade have taken advantage of the tax on sugar and increased the price of their commodities. This action has induced sarcastic letters in the local dailies concerning their large profits, and pertinent queries as to how the poor proprietors manage to maintain such fine big houses in the suburban districts.

Mr. Alfred Bird, chemist and druggist and manufacturer of custard-powder, besides being a well-known cyclist, is the owner of a fine motor-car. He is, moreover, Chairman of the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of Great Britain, and at the invitation of the French Club officiated as judge at Bordeaux in the recent international motor-car race from Paris to Bordeaux.

A party of students, including two ladies, visited the Cannon Hill Park Botanical Garden last week, and inspected the *Calycifloræ* and *Corollifloræ*. In the latter division the plants of greatest interest to pharmacists were belladonna, gentian, valerian, comfrey, Jacob's ladder, greater and lesser periwinkle, and woody nightshade. In about a fortnight the Gardens will be at their best, and many rare and interesting British and European plants will be in full flower. It was noticed afterwards that the willow attracted some of the male students to the county cricket-grounds, where the Warwicks were tussling with the Lancastrians.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Fund.

We are asked to remind travellers connected with the drug-trade and others who have votes in this month's election to bear in mind the claims of Mrs. Caroline Adkin, widow of the late William Joseph Adkin, who represented the firms of Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square,

London, also Messrs. J. Grossmith, Son & Co., of Newgate Street, London, for about thirty-three years, and who died December 20, 1900, after several years of suffering, which entirely absorbed his savings, leaving his widow unprovided for. Mrs. Adkin is 59 years of age, and is a complete invalid, owing to her sufferings from cancer. Her husband subscribed to the Benevolent Fund for thirteen years. Mrs. Adkin has been nominated by Messrs. Newbery & Son, and Mr. J. L. Grossmith strongly recommends her candidature. Proxies may be sent direct to Mrs. Adkin, 27 Bergholt Crescent, Stamford Hill, N., or to Messrs. Francis Newbery & Sons, Charterhouse Square, London.

Cricket.

A cricket league-match was played on June 1 between the Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.'s C.C. and "Davy Hills" C.C., resulting in a win for the latter team by 33 runs. Scores: B. W. & Co., 43; "Davy Hills," 76. Messrs. Maughan, Parker, and Dean were the chief scorers for the winners, and only Purton reached double figures for the losing side. Sibley and Toombs bowled with great success for the winners.

London College C.C. v. Metropolitan College C.C.—Played at Nunhead on June 1. Scores: London College, 83; Metropolitan College, 30. Bartlett (26), Goodyear (20), Roberts (11) batted well for the winners, and Hillier bowled very successfully, performing the hat trick, and taking 8 wickets for 16 runs. For the Metros. Lacey bowled well, taking 8 wickets for 41 runs. A second innings was played, and the Metropolitan team scored 55, and London wiped off the three runs without loss.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship results to Saturday, June 1:—

Club	Matches played	Won	Lost	Points
Davy Hills	3	3	0	6
Burroughs Wellcome's ...	3	2	1	4
City Mills	1	0	1	0
Kindrug	1	0	1	0
Burgoyne Burbidge's ...	2	0	2	0

More about Arsenic.

The Brewers' own Arsenic Commission consisting of Professor Sir Lauder Brunton, Dr. Thomas Stevenson, Mr. Arthur Gordon Salamons, Dr. Arthur P. Luff, Dr. Samuel Buckley, and Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P., have submitted their final report to the Manchester Brewers' Central Association. It deals with Bostock's glucose and all other materials which were used in the manufacture of the incriminated beer, and recommends generally that guarantees of freedom from arsenic should be obtained from the suppliers of brewing materials. The Commissioners say that the most frequent source of arsenical contamination in beer is the use of malt which has been kiln dried or malted with improper fuel containing arsenic. In this connection we note that Mr. A. R. Linghas given the *Times* particulars of the amounts of volatile and fixed arsenic which he has found in anthracite and gas coke, viz.:—

Welsh Anthracite.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Volatile arsenic, gr. per lb. ...	0·032	0·252	0·019	nil	0·009
Fixed arsenic, gr. per lb. ...	0·003	0·115	0·019	0·019	0·023

Gas Coke.

	I.	II.	III.
Volatile arsenic, gr. per lb. ...	0·012	0·063	0·021
Fixed arsenic, gr. per lb. ...	0·126	0·084	0·070

Supplying Drugs to the Poor.

In response to the request of the Local Government Board, the Appleby (East Ward) Board of Guardians have resolved to supply all expensive drugs and medicines to the poor at their own cost instead of at the expense of the medical officer.

The same question was discussed at a meeting of the Hambledon Board of Guardians on May 30, on a recom-

mendation that the salary of the medical officer be raised 25/- per annum to cover the supply of drugs. An amendment to the effect that the Board buy the drugs through a chemist was carried by a majority of nine votes to eight.

The Manslaughter-charge.

As briefly reported in our last week's issue (page 904), Octavius Edward Trezise, chemist and druggist, Wellingborough, has been committed for trial to the assizes charged with the manslaughter of a child named Robinson. At the police court proceedings on May 30 evidence was given by, amongst others, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Hearon, Squire & Francis (Limited), Southwark Street, S.E., and by Dr. Thomas Stevenson, Government analyst. Mr. Naylor deposed to finding strichnine in the sample of cough-mixture sent to him for analysis, and Dr. Stevenson, who had received three sealed vessels and one bottle, found traces of strichnine. He was of opinion that in the whole body of the child there was a fatal dose of strichnine. He analysed some of the mixture and found it was strichnine hydrochloride in solution, with a little aniseed and other sugary matter, but practically it was strichnine-solution. In half a teaspoonful of the mixture there was 0·3 gr. of strichnine, which would probably be a fatal dose for a child of four years.

Oiling the Machinery.

On May 4 Dr. George Danford Thomas, Coroner for Central London, held an inquiry at Marylebone concerning the death of Thomas William Cox, who died from injuries he had received at the premises of the General Apothecaries' Company (Limited), 49 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W. According to the evidence, deceased, who had been in the employ of the General Apothecaries' Company for six years, attended to the machinery. On May 28 pills were being manufactured, and the machinery was going for that purpose. The deceased went downstairs with a short ladder to oil the spindle whilst the machinery was in motion. The ladder slipped, and deceased, to save himself from falling, clutched a loose strap and was drawn up into the shafting. On being released he was found to have received severe injuries, in consequence of which he was removed to the Middlesex Hospital, where he subsequently died. Evidence was given by, amongst others, Mr. John Wyatt, chemist, who said he had cautioned deceased about oiling the machinery while it was in motion; by Mr. W. F. Fogarty, managing director; and by Dr. George Brown, one of the directors, who expressed the regret of the board of directors at the occurrence and their sympathy with the widow. The jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, recommended that in future strict instructions should be given that no oiling should take place whilst the machinery was in motion.

Fires.

On May 31 a fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to Mr. Thomas Meyler, chemist and druggist, Fishguard, and several casks of petroleum were destroyed.

In connection with the fire reported in our last week's issue (page 871), Messrs. H. B. Alder & Co. (Limited), of Church Row, Limehouse, E., write that the damage done at their premises was trifling. The rebuilding will be completed within a few days, and the fire has in no way interfered with the regular conduct of the business.

Fed them with Insect-powder.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on June 4, a respectably-dressed middle-aged woman applied to Mr. Denman for advice. She had, she said, purchased from a man some insect-powder "warranted to kill." She hunted and captured some troublesome insects for test-purposes, and having placed them in a bottle administered a severe dose of the powder. After the lapse of thirty-six hours she paid them a visit to ascertain the result. Instead, however, of being dead they were more lively than ever, and apparently thriving on the powder. She wrote to the man who supplied the powder, but he refused to refund her money. It was not the cost of the stuff she troubled about, but she felt that she had been defrauded, and would therefore like to know what she could do in the matter. Mr. Denman: My advice is to buy some other insect-powder next time. The Applicant:

But I have been defrauded. Mr. Denman repeated his advice, after which the woman, apparently very dissatisfied, left the court.

Camberwell Magnesia.

The deputation appointed at the recent meeting of Camberwell chemists waited upon the Health Committee of the Borough Council of that district on Tuesday evening. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Howell, Pellew, Bunker, Rogers, and Nethercote. Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, L.C.C. and a member of the Camberwell Vestry, introduced the deputation. Mr. Howell explained what the B.P. magnesia are, and said that in the opinion of a largely-attended meeting of the Camberwell chemists the recent prosecutions in that district in relation to magnesia ponderosa ought not to have been undertaken. The Committee expressed no opinion on the matter in the presence of the deputation, but we are informed that the chemists are satisfied that good will result from their visit.

The Week's Poisonings.

The record of poisonings for the week shows that twelve fatalities occurred, nine of which were caused by scheduled poisons, one by "caustic acid" accidentally taken by a Blyth labourer, and two by poisons unidentified. The latter comprised a corrosive fluid taken by a Bethnal Green carman, and a quantity of liniment for rheumatism which a Reading painter drank. The liniment was supplied by the man's medical attendant, and at the inquest the widow stated that she poured the liniment from the doctor's bottle, which bore a poison label, into another with no label. Laudanum was the cause of four deaths, and a chemical student at Manchester, named Harold Westall, took prussic acid. Battle's vermin-killer was taken by a Bootle man, and a domestic servant at Exmouth committed suicide with oxalic acid. Mr. Rhodes, local manager for Messrs. Holman, H.M. & Co., chemists, attended the inquest in the latter case, and deposed to selling an ounce of oxalic acid to the deceased, whom he knew well by sight. The Coroner, in summing up, commented on the usefulness of printing on the label used by witness's firm the antidote for the poison in the packet.—Two carbolic cases are reported, one at Tettenhall, where Albert Thorneycroft committed suicide by drinking a quantity of the acid. A jurymen at the inquest on June 3 wanted to know where the poison was obtained. The Coroner promptly replied that everything was perfectly in order, and that the name of the chemist was on the bottle found in the deceased's bedroom. The bottle came from Mr. Hall, Newbridge, and 2 oz. were purchased.—At an inquest at Glossop on June 3, touching the death of Kate Elizabeth Morris from carbolic-acid poisoning, the Deputy-Coroner (Mr. Sidney Taylor) said it seemed a very remarkable thing that while carbolic acid had been scheduled as a poison, and every chemist in the country was obliged to attach not only the word "Poison" but his own name and address to the bottle, a public body like the Corporation was able to supply it free and without any restrictions beyond the word "Poison" on the bottle.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Fresh Honours.

Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin City, chemist, has been elected Honorary Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

First-aid Appreciated.

Mr. Redmond, assistant at O'Sullivan's Medical Hall, Limerick, was at the Quarter Session complimented on his action in applying first-aid to a man who was stabbed in the neck, and thereby probably saving his life.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

All applications for the July examinations must be lodged (with the other necessary papers) with the Registrar (67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin) by 11 o'clock A.M. on the

following dates:—For Preliminary examination, on Tuesday, June 18; for Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, on Monday, June 24; for Registered Druggist examination, on Tuesday, June 25; for Pharmaceutical Licence examination, on Wednesday, June 26.

Strychnine in the Streets.

At Cahirciveen (co. Kerry) Petty Sessions, Mr. E. T. Lloyd, R.M. (Chairman), said some persons had been throwing poison (strychnine) in the streets of Cahirciveen lately, and three valuable dogs had in consequence been poisoned, within a distance of 300 yards from the court-house. The result of such reprehensible conduct might be that some children might take the poison, and with fatal effects. The punishment for such a serious offence as the throwing of poison on the public streets was considerable, and he would wish to give those evil-minded persons a warning against continuing such a pernicious practice.

Polysyllabic Worms.

Freeman's Journal thus refers to the work of the new President of the Chemical Society:—

Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S., of Trinity College, Dublin, is the first Irishman who has become the President of the Chemical Society in London. He has to cross to London to take the chair at all its meetings, so he must have nearly as much of the Irish Channel as the Lord Chancellor, who was wittily termed the Lord Channel-Sailor. But he has compensations which are not to be found in Downing Street. Thus, at the last meeting of the Chemical Society, the amiable professor was welcomed to London by two budding chemists, who read a paper entitled "Some Derivatives of Bicyclopentane," of which the last number of the scientific periodical *Nature* prints the following succinct summary, viz.:—"Trimethylketobicyclopentanedicarboxylic acid, when digested with potash, yields the lactone of trimethylhydroxybutanetricarboxylic acid, the anhydride of which is converted into the anhydride of a stereoisomeric acid by distillation. Ethyldimethyldicarboxytrimethylene malonate is similarly hydrolysed by potash giving the lactones of two isomeric dimethyl-hydroxybutanetricarboxylic acids." Just fancy that, now, as an antidote to seasickness! But those who have attended Professor Reynolds's lectures on Organic Chemistry can alone appreciate the greedy joy with which his tongue tackles a polysyllabic worm of that description. Dr. Reynolds can be relied on by all patriotic Irishmen to maintain the credit of his countrymen in any word-building conflict that these Londoners can challenge him to.

Coroner's "Law."

At Dublin on June 3, an inquest was held by Mr. Friery, County Coroner, on the body of a girl whose death was due to an overdose of laudanum. Dr. Wright stated that he heard deceased had bought 1 oz. of laudanum in two different shops. There were sixteen times the ordinary dose in that quantity, and sufficient to kill eight men. It was pure laudanum that was in the bottle found in her possession. Deceased, it was stated, suffered from periodical attacks of melancholia. Police evidence was given that the bottle referred to was labelled "Laudanum—Poison. C. Mannin, 110 Great Britain Street and 2 Great Brunswick Street," and "Laudanum—Poison. Arthur Cahill, 67 North Circular Road." Inquiry was made at both houses, and it was ascertained that the poison was purchased on May 31. The vendors had no name in their books as to who bought the laudanum, and each chemist seemed to think that so long as he labelled the bottle he was all right. One ounce of laudanum was sold in each case. The chemists stated that when the bottle was labelled they need not enter any particulars of the sale.

The Coroner said that was an entirely erroneous view of the law. Chemists were bound, under a penalty, to write down the name and address of the purchaser of a poison. He went further, and said that the buyer must give good reasons why the poisons were wanted; that was for the purpose of preventing the spread of deadly drugs. It was a monstrous thing that a poor weak-minded girl could walk into a chemist's shop and get a deadly poison merely for the asking. It was awful and alarming, and when the case was reported, as he apprehended it would be, steps would be taken by the authorities to have the vendors brought to justice. It was not enough to simply label a bottle and sell it to a raving lunatic, whose life would have been preserved if she had not got the drug. He held that the law provided that the chemist should insert in his register

the name and address of the purchaser. It was at the direction of the doctor that poison was given; otherwise it would not be given at all. The Legislature in its wisdom passed a stringent Act of Parliament to prevent the sale of poisons, and the Pharmaceutical Society would prosecute any person for selling poison in small quantities even. He was sure, when the matter got publication, it would be set right once for all. If those druggists offended against the law they would be made amenable. He would certainly take care to have the matter brought specially before the Pharmaceutical Society. The police ought to further investigate the case, and advice should be sought as to the propriety of prosecuting those parties. It was a most awful state of things. Those poisons were obtained with great ease from the druggists in Dublin. [See note on page 925.]

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Changes.

Messrs. Campbell, Findlay & Co., a new firm, will start a wholesale druggists' business shortly in Exchange Street, Dundee.

Messrs. George Grierson and John Murchie, chemists and druggists, have bought the business at 12 Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow, lately belonging to Mr. Wm. Weir, chemist and druggist. The business will be carried on under the name of Grierson & Murchie.

Carbolic for Ipecac.

The child of a shepherd named Brock, living at Forss, near Thurso, had some slight ailment, and the mother sent to a neighbour for some ipecacuanha wine. Carbolic acid (which had been kept in a bottle almost identical in size and shape) was supplied in error, a dose was given, and the child died.

Poisoning Suspected.

A supposed case of poisoning occurred at Leuchars on June 3. The body of a shoemaker named McKillop was found lying on the floor of his house, and there were indications of poisonous matter oozing from the lips. A bottle, uncorked, containing carbon bisulphide was found on a table beside the body, and another bottle containing spirits was found in the room. It is supposed the man had by mistake taken a drink from the bottle containing the poison, thus causing death.

Parish Medicines.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Parish Council on June 4, it was reported that the value of the stock of drugs, including wines and spirits, in the five dispensaries belonging to the Council was 823*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The Medical Committee reported that during the month ended April 15, 1,613 prescriptions had been dispensed as follows:—Parliamentary Road, 344; Broad Street, 557; St. Vincent Street, 390; Raglan Street, 270; and by outside chemists, 52. A report by a sub-committee was approved, raising the whole question of the dispensary work for the East-end of the city. In view of the fact that in the new Duke Street hospital provision is to be made for a dispensary, no change will be made until these buildings are completed, when consideration will be given to the removal of the present dispensary further east.

At the annual meeting of Govan Parish Council on May 30, the outdoor dispenser reported that during the year ending May 15 he had dispensed 5,198 recipes at an estimated cost of 207*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, as against 5,038 and a cost of 205*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* in the previous year. In the private dispensaries the recipes dispensed last year numbered 1,327, at a cost of 118*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* The amount of the drug-account to Carlton Place dispensary last year was 43*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, as compared with 49*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* in the previous year. Accounts were also passed at the meeting for payment of 83*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* for medicines to local chemists and medical officers, the principal items being those of Dr. Ross, 23*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; Dr. Barras, 22*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; and Mr. George Robertson, 16*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* A list of medicines required for the

out-door department was submitted to the medical committee, and it was agreed to order the articles from Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co.

A Clearance Sale.

Like his compeer the enterprising "profit-sacrificing" draper, the cutting chemist has now his annual bargain-sale. And in the Northern metropolis, too, where ideal pharmacy is said to prevail! Notwithstanding this, Edinburgh is at present being inundated with green sixteen-page circulars, announcing "a twelve-days' clearance-sale before stock-taking" at the establishments of a well-known drug company (limited). Instead of the usual "marvellous reductions in chiffons" and "heartwringing sacrifices in laces," we are brought face to face with reckless philanthropy in the supply of sponges, enemas, chest-protectors, ice-bags, medicine-tumblers, clinical thermometers, and vaccination-shields. Waterpoof goods and toilet-soaps are being presented at "special value," and two pages in the centre of the circular are devoted to "special bargains" in such things as shaving-mugs, Mattei remedies, nursery hair-lotion, lemon-squash, insect-powders, jelly squares, homœopathic medicines, and German metal-paste. One page contains the "sale-price for drugs and chemicals." These appear to be only forty in number, and alum is offered at 1*d.* per lb., ammonium carbonate at 6*1*/_{2*d.* per lb., borax at 3*d.* per lb.; chamomile-flowers, 9*1*/_{2*d.* per lb.; chemical-food, 1*lb.* bottle for 7*1*/_{2*d.*; cascara liquid extract, 4-cz. bottle, 7*1*/_{2*d.*; eucalyptus oil (globulus), 3*d.* per oz.; rhubarb powder and root, 4*d.* per oz.; tartaric acid (crystals or powder), 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb.; vaseline, 9*d.* per lb.; and so on. But the latter department appears to be merely an unimportant adjunct to the sundries' business.}}}}

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent)

A SERIOUS CRIME.—Dr. Loir, a nephew of Pasteur, and head of the Institute bearing the great savant's name at Tunis, has been shot at and severely wounded by a man named Panet, formerly employed at the Institute, but who gave up his post recently. Four bullets have been extracted from Dr. Loir's body, and it is hoped he may recover. Panet, who had shown signs of mania, is under arrest.

COMBATING TUBERCULOSIS.—A resolution was passed some time ago by the Board of Health of Saint-Cloud and district that all cows should be inoculated against tuberculosis. Dr. Nayarre, a former mayor of the city of Paris, now urges that the measure should be rendered obligatory by law for the whole of France. The subject was discussed at the last meeting of the Council of Hygiene of the Seine, and a committee was appointed to study the question.

FINANCE AND PHARMACY.—M. Astier, a prominent retail pharmacist in Paris and proprietor of various successful pharmaceutical specialities, is a member of the recently elected Commission for preparing the French Budget of 1902. M. Astier was the leading spirit in preparing the text of the new pharmacy law now before the French Parliament. He commenced his political career as a member of the Paris Municipal Council, and shows promise of attaining to a high place in French politics.

TREATMENT OF THE ELECTROCUTED.—Accidents from falling electric wires having become rather common of late in Paris, the Prefecture of Police has addressed a detailed set of instructions to the mayors of all arrondissements for general distribution. Each policeman must necessarily carry a copy in his pocket, and one must be posted in every *pharmacie*. The instructions read:—“(1) Put the sufferer on his back; (2) open his jaws; (3) seize his tongue with your right hand; (4) keep pulling the tongue vigorously out of the mouth at the rate of twenty times a minute; (5) continue this one hour, if necessary, until there are signs of respiration.”

THE DENTIST AND THE DEMI-MONDE.—Henri Berger, a young dentist of six-and-twenty, recently thought that he had entered the road that leads to fortune, but he tripped up, and is now in prison. One night he made the acquaintance in a music-hall on the Paris boulevards of a young

lady of charming manners and attractive exterior, who complained of toothache. He offered his professional services, and soon gained celebrity as a dentist to the demi-monde. He treated his patients at their homes, and without pain, as he gave them anaesthetics. After a time it was found that various articles of jewellery were missing after his visits, but for a while he avoided arrest. One day he met a Captain of Constabulary at the home of one of his fair clients, and managed to secure him as a customer, as well as his wife and friends. When he had to stop a tooth with gold, the dentist suggested that these patients should, for sake of economy, let him use their old rings and other disused gold jewellery, and these he pocketed whenever occasion offered. One day he ventured to operate outside his own profession, and that was his undoing. He noticed a priest leaving a jeweller's shop, and followed the latter home to know his address, but called on him the next day, and the dentist told a pretty tale to the effect that he was about to enter the holy bonds of matrimony, and wished to be confessed, as a means of preparing himself for the most solemn and important act of his life. Having fulfilled his religious duties, the dentist began to talk of his fiancée, remarking incidentally that he wanted to purchase her a good ring, but was afraid of falling amongst thieves in the jewellery trade. The priest said he knew an honest jeweller, and gave his visitor a letter of introduction to the friend whom he had visited the day before, the result being that Henri Berger secured a brilliant worth about 80*l.* which was soon in the pawnbroker's hands, but the jeweller happened to meet him in the street last Sunday afternoon, and there and then had him arrested.

Echoes from the Pyrenees.

A TRAVELLING pharmacist writes from the South of France as follows:—"The weather is at last all that could be desired, but it has been a severe and late winter in the Pyrenees. On arriving at Lourdes, the famous place of pilgrimage, I saw, on leaving the station, some 'Pastilles à l'eau de Lourdes' largely advertised. The name struck me as being rather attractive, considering the world-wide renown of the Lourdes water for healing qualities; but, as pastrycooks and nondescript shops offered them for sale, I knew they had no pretensions to medicinal properties, and their qualities (if any) therefore depended entirely on the faith of the consumer. But I learned that a practical American is trying to break the 'corner' that exists in Lourdes water, for it appears that the priests who control it are very jealous of their valuable monopoly. Our cousin's scheme is to buy the right of bottling the healing-water and export it to the United States, and he has great hopes of the large profits to be made if he can only complete his arrangements.

"I always like to look up a pharmacien as soon as possible after arriving in a town; so I inquired for the nearest.

"In the rue de la Grotte," said the obliging hotel-keeper; adding, in the vernacular French, "but hasten you, for, see you, the hour of 9 approaches."

"Lourdes is a curious mixture of ancient and modern. The electric trolley-trams have to pull up, every now and again, to let pass a bullock-team, a string of panniered donkeys, or an old dame with a distaff.

"I discovered the pharmacy without difficulty, and was gratified to find that it was a very smart modern place, and, though the several customers—(we all know the propensity of people to flock in at closing-time)—wore the picturesque costume of the Pyrenean peasantry, the pharmacist, M. E. Malespine, was quite up to date. I complained of a cough. 'Are you troubled at night?' 'Yes.' 'Then try some of my *pâte pectorale*,' and he handed me a neat box of his own cough-drops, accompanying which was a circular giving illustrations of the plants from which its ingredients are made—*Aconitum Napellus*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, *Toluifera balsamum*, and *Papaver somniferum*—codeine being, I gathered, the part of the last used in the *pâte pectorale*. An explanation of the why and wherefore of the value of each ingredient was also given, and the announcement that the *pâte* is a delicious *bonbon* completed the story. I am bound to say that the jujubes were effectual, and quite the sort that—tell it not in Gath!—used to make me break the Tenth (I will not say the Eighth) Commandment in those days

when I was deputed to dust the bottles in my father's pharmacy.

"Lourdes looks a prosperous little place. They have electric light, as well as the trolley-trams, the inevitable funicular railway up a mountain to see the view over the Pyrenees, and a new church is in progress. This last seems a chronic state at Lourdes. I saw several other pharmacists, and understand they all do a good trade when the pilgrimage-season (which commenced in May) is on, for thousands of the faithful Catholics come here in search of health from the famous healing-water.

"From Lourdes I went to Pau, where I found but little change pharmaceutically. There is always good evidence of British visitors in the shops of the two genuine English pharmacists; and some of the native pharmacists try to pose as English, but others are frankly French. As regards the town itself, extensive improvements have recently been made to attract visitors. At Bayonne and Biarritz, also, I noticed but little change. The season has, perhaps, been better at Biarritz than at Pau; in fact, the former town is about the only English haunt in the South of France where I have not heard complaints of 'No one here this year.' The same cutting-houses seemed in evidence at Bayonne and Biarritz as a couple of years ago, when I was there last."

American Notes.

(From our New York Correspondents.)

A SPURIOUS "NEWBERRY."—We are indebted to Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons and the Sanitas Company (Limited) for letters containing particulars of the doings in the United States of a man who is passing himself off there as "Mr. Newbery, of the firm of Messrs. Newbery & Sons, London." The man is a fraud, and, as he has been at this game back and forward for about a year, we think it right to warn our American subscribers in the wholesale trade regarding him. As "Mr. Lionel Newbery," this person succeeded in getting a handsome entertainment recently from an American firm of manufacturing chemists, and we note that it included "cigars and drinks"—things which the real Mr. Lionel Newbery never touches. Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons have already warned all their American friends by letter to be on their guard, and we trust that after this note the trade will keep a sharp look-out for the man.—EDITOR, C. & D.

AN OINTMENT BLOCK.—A firm of druggists' sundriesmen are marketing a novel tablet for making ointments on. It is a pad made of impervious paper, and is used in the ordinary way, and after use the top sheet is torn off and thrown away, and the block is again ready for use. The tablet is already popular, and is sold cheaply in three sizes—12 inches by 12 inches, at 50c.; 8 inches by 10 inches, at 35c.; and 6 inches by 6 inches, at 25c.; 100 sheets in a pad.

EXPECTORATION IN PUBLIC.—The New York Board of Health is sending out inspectors to enforce the law against spitting in public places. Many persons have been arrested and fined for violation of the ordinance, and there is already a marked improvement in the condition of the sidewalks and street car floors. Nevertheless a large section of the press are howling with rage at the "violation of the constitutional right of the free American to expectorate when and where he pleases."

ADVERTISING STRYCHNINE.—Probably no English drug-house ever advertises strychnine in the public press, but the habit is by no means uncommon here. A recent issue of a Western publication contains a half-page advertisement, in which it is stated that "farmers, trappers, and others will find our strychnine uniformly reliable and most effective for poisoning gophers, ground squirrels, prairie dogs, wolves, and other destructive animals." Pharmacy laws do not "go" out there.

RENTING SHOW-WINDOWS.—Many druggists occupy corner stores or other prominent locations in New York, and quite a lucrative business is transacted in renting one or

more of their windows to tradesmen living in less populous streets or having less favourable sites. It gives rather a bizarre effect to see articles not having the remotest connection with the drug-business displayed in the windows of a drug-store, but the venture appears to be profitable. A good store will often get \$10 per day for a special display, and the price asked depends on the location and the nature of the display.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO LITIGATION.—Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, has handed down a decree enjoining the Berlin Aniline-works, its officers, and the Actien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabriken from further infringement of the patent owned by the Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik for improvements in the manufacture of blue colouring-matter. The defendants consented to the decree of injunction. The patent was granted to Paul Julus, assignor to the complainant, on August 7, 1894. Judge Lacombe holds that it is good and valid in law, and perpetually enjoins further infringement upon it. A similar injunction was decreed against the New York and Boston Dyewood Company and its officers.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

PERSONAL.—Messrs. Lennon (Limited) have contributed 100/- towards the Victoria Nurses' House in connection with Somerset Hospital, Cape Colony.

FLOTSAM.—Several cases of Pasteur bubonic-plague serum have been washed up on the beach at Hout Bay, Cape Colony, recently. Each bottle of the antidote is hermetically sealed and enclosed in a wooden case. The residents are speculating as to how they got there, as there is no report of recent wreckage.

THEFTS.—Six coloured "boys" are now under remand by the Cape Town Police Magistrate charged with the theft of a number of pills, patent medicines, scents, cameras, and money. The goods were stolen at different times from the premises of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. and Mr. Cleghorn, chemists, of Cape Town.

LICENCES.—have recently been issued authorising the undermentioned to practise:—As medical practitioners: John Knill Kinsman Benjamin, M.R.C.S.Eng.; L.R.C.P. Lond.; and Nicolai Scheinesson, Staats. Examen, Russia. As dentists: Norman William Green, L.D.S.Eng. As chemist and druggist: John Main, chemist and druggist, Great Britain (formerly of Limerick), 1891.

RAND NEWS.—The mail brings very little news. Four chemists have returned to the Rand from Port Elizabeth and Durban on the usual ten days' leave from the military authorities: they are Messrs. J. C. Koller, Jeppestown, Von Holz and Dukes, of Johannesburg, and Corry, of Fordsburg. All have opened their shops on the chance of getting a month's extension before being ordered to return to the coast. Mr. Corry's shop has been open some months under the management of Mr. Cargill (Wilson & Cargill), of Langlaagte.

THE NATAL CUSTOMS return for April shows the value of imports, 1,857,468/-, compared with 1,385,851/- for the same month last year. The exports amounted to 721,624/-, compared with 141,115/- for the corresponding period in 1900. The Customs revenue amounted to 168,277/-, as against 159,339/- for April last year. These figures show an increase of about half-a-million in imports in the first quarter of the year, which, if maintained, would mean an import trade for the year of 7,500,000/. The export trade is also satisfactory, and there is a resumption of private trade with the Orange River and Transvaal colonies.

JOHANNESBURG OFFICIAL PRICES.—By order of Colonel Colin Mackenzie, military Governor of Johannesburg, a schedule of store prices for merchants and traders has been issued which is to be posted in every store and shop of the town and district dealing in any of the articles made. We extract the following: Tartaric acid 2s. per lb.; cream of tartar 2s. 6d. per lb.; ammonia 1s. 2d. per lb.; Scrubb's ammonia 2s. per bottle; Bovril, 2 oz. 1s. 9d., 4 oz. 3s., 16 oz.

9s.; camphor 4s. 6d. per lb. Disinfectants: Lawes powder, large tins 1s. 6d.; Odam's fluid, 1-gall. drum 7s., 2-gall. drum 12s. 3d. Keating's Insect powder 9d. and 1s. 6d.; Calvert's powder 9d. and 1s. 3d.; Quibell's powder 9d. and 1s. 3d. Elliman's embrocation (Royal) 2s. 9d., (Universal) 1s. 5d. Eno's fruit salt 3s. 3d.; Allen & Hanburys' food 2s.; Mellin's 2s. and 3s. 3d.; Nestle's 2s.; Neave's 1s. 6d. per tin. Maypole soap 5d., Vinolia soap (Premier) 1s. 3d. per box. Saccharin 43s. 6d. per lb. Sparklet (bottles) 9s.; Rose's lime-juice 2s. 3d., Rose's cordial 2s. 6d.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY LAW.—The following communication from the President of the Z.A.R. Pharmaceutical Society, Johannesburg, with regard to the status of the chemist under the coming British régime is interesting:—

To His Excellency, Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner, Johannesburg.

April 23, 1901.

SIR.—As President of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal I have just had a communication from London requesting information as to the status of our Society and of chemists generally under British rule, and hoping that all the Pharmacy Laws would be the same in all the South African colonies.

The old Medical Law of the Z.A.R. under which we are still working, was made in 1884, when there were few, if any, chemists in the country, and was intended entirely for medical men, giving us chemists no rights whatever. For instance, we cannot sell sixpennyworth of carbolic acid, a poison, without a medical man's prescription or an order from the landrost, the law saying distinctly we cannot sell poisons without such an order. Of course such a law is broken every day. Again, a chemist may take out two or more licences for different shops, putting unqualified assistants in charge of them to the danger of the public health, and certain chemists in this town, for a consideration, used to cover those who knew nothing of medicine.

Various other items also require rectifying, and we as a Society for the last seven years have interviewed State Secretaries Leyds and Reitz to get the present law altered, but without effect.

What we want in this Colony is the Cape Pharmacy Act with a Pharmacy Board, the same as at Cape Town, and I would consider it a splendid thing if we had one Law for the whole of South Africa.

The Cape Pharmacy Act being based on the home Pharmacy Act, it would be of immense importance, especially to people at home, should they be coming South, if registration, say, in the Cape Colony was connected with the other colonies, so that the one registration would do for the whole lot. There is no reason why this should not be done, and the same standard of qualification for examination be adopted. This would not do away with Colonial Boards, for there would be one for each, just as there is an Examining Board in London, and another in Edinburgh, besides delegates from each Board could meet every year or two years to discuss matters and regulations. Trusting you will give this matter your kind consideration,

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. BUTTERS.

The reply to this letter, received from the legal adviser to the Transvaal Administration, is a temporary cold douche, as he states that "while it would seem desirable to eventually introduce into the Transvaal an Act similar to the Pharmacy Act of the Cape Colony, the time is not ripe for legislation on the subject. The matter will, however, be dealt with in due course."

Colonial and Foreign News.

OPIUM-FACTORY IN JAVA.—A Government opium-factory is now building at Salemba in Batavia. It will be strong and substantial, and amply provided with machinery. When in working order about 800 natives will be engaged at the works, under European supervision.

INDIA TO EGYPT.—The postal administration of Egypt notify that in the case of insured parcels for that country it is necessary that the contents be described in the fullest detail in the customs declaration, and that the exact value of each article shall be stated separately.

SODA-WATER IN SIAM.—Bangkok has hitherto depended on Singapore and Hong-Kong for supplies of soda-water. The trouble was that through the very irregular arrival of steamers at that port there was either a glut or a scarcity. But now local enterprise has changed all this. Water is imported from Singapore, and is aerated on the spot.

EXPLODING CO₂.—A fire broke out in the machinery-rooms of the Roumanian Society for the production of carbonic-acid gas (*Fabricile Romane Unite*) in Bucharest, causing great damage, as the fire-brigade was useless. Out of 320 cylinders over 100 exploded like projectiles, some being thrown 200 to 300 metres in the air—one of them was found a kilometre off.

AN ASSOCIATION ASSISTANT.—Like his British brother, the Austrian apotheker (especially in the country) pines for "a day off." To enable the unlucky apotheker, who at the most can only keep an apprentice, to enjoy this privilege, it has been suggested that each country association should pay for an "association assistant," who would in turn relieve and give a short holiday to each member.

PHARMACEUTICAL TITLES.—Austria is the country *par excellence* for strange titles. The following are now officially pharmaceutical: An apprentice is an "aspirant," after some time he becomes a "dispensant." Before going to the University he is an "assistant"; after passing the University examination the title of "magister" is his. The qualified assistant in an apotheke is called an "adjunkt," but if manager he is a "provisor." The shop-boy or man-of-all-work is "Mister Sustentant."

PROPOSED ACID TRUST IN JAPAN.—There is a possibility of a sulphuric-acid trust being organised in Osaka. Serious competition has been carried on among the manufacturers of sulphuric acid, and prices have been continually showing a downward tendency. The competition has been pushed to such an extent that the acid, which formerly brought about 1 sen and 5 rin per lb., now commands only 5 or 6 rin. Five of the leading companies have decided to form a trust, and are now engaged in drafting regulations.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the Society of German chemists was held at Dresden from May 29 to June 1, under the presidency of Dr. Merck, of Darmstadt, Prince George and Prince Friedrich August of Saxony being present at the first session. After the usual formalities and greetings, Dr. Witt, of Berlin, gave a discourse on "The Training of Technical Chemists," and Dr. Lippmann gave a historical lecture on "Chemical Knowledge a Thousand Years Ago." At the afternoon meeting on May 30, which was chiefly devoted to business matters of the Society, Dr. Merck was re-appointed President.

SECRET MEDICINES.—The Ministry of Finances of the Grand Duchy of Baden has defined "secret medicines" as follows:—All healing medicaments offered for sale prepared with spirits, for healing or preventing any kind of illness in man or beast, the contents, weights, and mode of preparation not being fully made clear to the public. The addition of a mode of preparation, to understand which technical knowledge is required, is no exemption. All preparations containing spirits, formulas for which are to be found either in the Pharmacopœia for the German Empire or in those of other countries, are excluded.

THE INVESTIGATION OF NEW REMEDIES IN GERMANY.—The large number of medical remedies which modern chemical industry has thrown on the German market, and the uncertainty as to their proprieties and dosage, have led Professors His and Kober to propose at a meeting of the Naturalists' Society the erection of a central laboratory to examine and study such preparations. The advisability of appointing a board of pharmacists, physicians, and chemists, to be attached to the Imperial Board of Health, or added to the newly-erected "Royal Institute for Experimental Therapy," in Frankfort-on-the-Main, is also being considered.

IMITATING TRADE-MARKS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—In no other part of South America are goods falsified to the extent they are in the Argentine Republic, says the British Consul at Rosario. Wherever it is possible and fairly safe to make money by imitating foreign goods and marks the trader does not hesitate to do so, the high Custom-house duties on imported articles contributing to make this dishonest method of business very lucrative. Among the articles imitated, and to which attention is more particularly given, are patent medicines, perfumes, mineral-waters, sauces, pickles, wines, spirits, liqueurs, tobacco, cigars, &c. As an example of the preparation made for falsifying foreign goods, the Consul

mentions that he happened to be on board a steamer discharging cargo at Rosario when a case falling from the sling broke open and exposed to view parcels of beautifully got-up labels (British and French marks) evidently intended for imitation purposes.

East Indian News.

THEFT.—A native servant in the employ of Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, has been sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment for retaining with a guilty knowledge some bottles belonging to the firm.

GOVERNMENT ANALYSES.—From the report on the Chemical Examiner's Department of Madras for 1900 it appears that during the year 4,331 analyses were performed, as against 4,195 in the preceding year. Of these 2,084 were made by the Medico-legal Department in connection with 1,150 separate cases.

MICROBES IN TEA.—Mr. Mann, the Indian Tea Association expert, has been engaged refuting the allegations made at home concerning the existence of microbes in tea. He points out that no produce is better safeguarded in the process of manufacture, and says that any microbes discovered in tea have been gathered in London.

PERSONALITIES.—Mr. J. S. Roberts, late manager to Messrs. Symes & Co., Simla, has gone to Lahore to act for Mr. R. D. O'Dell (Messrs. Symons & Co.) while the latter is away recuperating after illness. Mr. H. Sadlier, lately with Phillips & Co. (Limited), Bombay, has joined the staff of Symes & Co., Simla. Mr. W. A. Lambert-Shea, from Miller & Co., Colombo and Kandy, has joined Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.

GOLD AND QUICKSILVER IN CEYLON.—The Government of Ceylon has accepted the offer of Capt. Patrick Dennis O'Reilly to prospect the island for minerals, particularly for gold and quicksilver. Capt. O'Reilly is a prisoner-of-war, having been one of the first of those who fought on the Boer side to arrive in Ceylon. He is a mining expert of many years' experience, and upon being furnished with certain proofs, and acting upon his representations, the Government are now sending him under their formal imprimatur to prospect along the Kelani River.

BENGAL INDIGO IN EGYPT.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the Finance Department of the Government regarding the very heavy incidence of Customs duty in Egypt on Bengal indigo compared with the duty on Madras indigo. The present import duties levied are as follows:—Madras indigo, superior at 28 piastres per kilo, middling at 18 piastres, and dust at 16; while Bengal indigo is rated at 48, 36, and 32 respectively. All that the Chamber of Commerce ask is that the whole of the indigo exported from India to Egypt shall be placed on the same footing.

Marriages.

HICKMAN—MARSH.—On April 30, at St. Peter and St. Paul's, Blandford, Frederick Stanley, eldest son of Mr. Frederick Hickman (Hickman & Metcalf, chemists), Newbury, to Lillian Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Lewis Marsh, Blandford, Dorset.

THORNE—EVANS.—At the Parish Church, Lower Bebington, Cheshire, on June 4, by the Rev. Canon Feilden, assisted by the Rev. R. Evan Jones and the Rev. L. R. Paterson, Rose Neoline Nevett, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Evans, jun., of Spital Old Hall, to Captain J. F. Vernon Thorne, of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

THE VALUE OF A CHEAP DISINFECTANT is easily and quickly appreciated by the public, and in a 1d. weekly the following appears, and it is good:—1 oz. of turpentine, 1 dr. oil of spike lavender, 1 oz. soft soap, aqua, 1 gal. This sprinkled on sawdust for outhouses, or in the watering-can for yards and drains, will be found a fairly efficient odourant.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

DERBY DAY brought an almost full Council, the only absentee being Mr. Storrar. Mr. R. Lord Gifford, the new councillor, occupied the seat facing the President, which Mr. Johnston usually sat in, having as neighbours Mr. Cooper on the right and Mr. Southall on his left. Before the minutes were confirmed Mr. Glyn-Jones brought up the matter of his "improper" motion, the upshot being that Mr. Taylor is to bring forward a motion in July for the erasure of the word "improper" from the minutes of the April Council Meeting. The deaths of Dr. Maxime Cornu, honorary member, and Dr. Bretschneider, and F. W. Van Eeden, corresponding members, were announced. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was re-elected President; Mr. C. B. Allen, Vice-President; and Mr. S. R. Atkins, Treasurer of the Society for the ensuing year. A few changes were made in the constitution of the committees, Mr. Gifford replacing Mr. Wootton on the Finance Committee—Mr. Wootton taking Mr. Johnston's place on the Benevolent Committee; whilst Mr. Cooper's name was added to the Library Committee. 567. was granted in relief by the acting Benevolent Committee. Some discussion took place as to the exact order of procedure in the case of Preliminary certificates not on the Council's list; it was contended that they should be sent direct to the Board of Examiners, and then approved of by the Council, not first of all to the Council. The Secretary reported as to the local meetings held during May, and the Vice-President spoke against a suggestion to hold the meetings in private. He contended that if a Bill would not stand a public discussion amongst chemists it was not worth placing before the House of Commons. The resolution from the Camberwell chemists was presented to the Council, and to show the urgency of the question Mr. Glyn-Jones mentioned that only that morning he had seen a summons a chemist had received for selling bicarbonate of soda when "carbonate" was asked for.

A meeting of the Council was held on June 5 at 16 Bloomsbury Square. There were present Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Hills, Martindale, Newsholme, Park, Savory, Southall, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

Mr. Newsholme was Chairman and Mr. Allen Vice-Chairman.

THE IMPROPER MOTION.

The meeting began at 11.20 with the reading of the minutes. Before the minutes were put to the meeting, however, Mr. GLYN-JONES said it would be a kindness to him if they would add one sentence to them. He was afraid it was rather a personal matter, but they would remember in the minutes of the April meeting it was stated he had brought forward an "improper motion," whilst in the minutes just read no mention was made of the fact that the Vice-President at the last meeting said in regard to the same motion that it was not an "improper" one. He would like this statement added to the minutes, so as to qualify the previous one.

Mr. YOUNG: The minutes do not profess to give a verbatim report of the meeting.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: But they should tell what really took place.

The CHAIRMAN: It is an exact report of what took place.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Excuse me, it is not quite exact, as it does not state that the Vice-President said my motion was not an improper one, which I think in justice to me should be done.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I move formally that the word "improper" be deleted from the minutes of the April meeting. It is a word that ought not to have appeared at all.

The CHAIRMAN: You will have to give a notice of motion of that, Mr. Carteighe.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes; I suppose, strictly speaking, you are correct. I bow to your decision.

Mr. HARRISON: Why not add the sentence Mr. Glyn-Jones wants adding to the last minutes?

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I would prefer a motion to have the word "improper" deleted.

Mr. TAYLOR: If Mr. Carteighe does not care to put down a notice of motion to that effect, I shall be very pleased to do so.

The minutes were then put and passed.

The CHAIRMAN said, arising out of the minutes, he had received a letter from Mr. Storrar in reference to the motion standing in his name, in which he says he does not desire to proceed with it, as the discussion which took place at the last meeting answers the purpose he desired.

EXPLANATIONS AND THANKS.

The CHAIRMAN then said he thought he owed the Council some explanation for his absence from the last two meetings as well as the annual meeting. He was very sorry to be away, but assured them that it was quite impossible for him to be present. His predecessor (Mr. Martindale), he was afraid, set a bad example in being absent from the annual meeting. (Laughter.) During his own illness he had been able to sympathise more fully with Mr. Martindale in his enforced absence from the annual gathering. His thanks were especially due to the Vice-President for the manner in which he had performed the duties of President. Mr. Allen had called himself the President's understudy, but he had performed the duties quite as well as the President could have done if he had been there; the splendid manner in which he had acted had been commented upon both by the Council and the press. Referring then to the fact that this was the first meeting of the new Council, he was sorry they had lost Mr. Johnston, who had been a member of the Council for very many years; but he did not propose to put before them a resolution of thanks, as that would look as if they did not wish him back again. On behalf of himself and colleagues, he welcomed the new councillor—Mr. R. Lord Gifford—whom they had all heard of on account of his wonderful energy and indomitable will; with such great energy he would doubtless be of great value to the Society. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ATKINS said, as an eye and ear witness of the way Mr. Allen had served the Council, he wished to bear testimony of the efficient way he had done his work. It has been said that the occasion reveals the man. It was so in this case, although, of course, they all regretted that the occasion was one caused by the President's illness.

DEATHS.

The CHAIRMAN said he had to announce the deaths of Dr. Maxime Cornu, Paris, the well-known botanist, who died on April 3, and was elected an honorary member of the Society in 1899; Dr. Emil Bretschneider, St. Petersburg, elected a corresponding member in 1892, who died on May 14; and Frederick Willem Van Eeden, Director of the Colonial Museum, Haarlem, also elected a corresponding member in 1892, who died on May 4.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Lists of the members of Council were then passed round, the CHAIRMAN explaining that a cross was to be placed against the name of the gentleman they wished to be President.

Mr. YOUNG asked whether he was in order in moving that the Council adjourn for Derby day. (Laughter.)

The SECRETARY then collected the papers, and read out the names of those who had been voted for. One vote was given to Mr. Atkins, one paper was a blank, and eighteen were given to Mr. Newsholme.

The CHAIRMAN then said: "I have to declare that Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme is duly elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain." (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT then thanked his colleagues for the high

honour they had done him in re-electing him. He certainly knew now the amount of work required from the President, but also that the work was rendered exceedingly pleasant by the way his colleagues helped him on every possible occasion. The Vice-President had always been willing to take his place when he was unable to be present. The Council had got through a large amount of work during the past year, but he could not help thinking there was a great deal more that wanted doing. It was somewhat of a disappointment to him, after the work that had been put in the Pharmacy Bill, they had not been able to make such progress as they should have liked. It was hopeless to attempt to get any legislation done in the House of Commons just then, and the Pharmacy Bill must stand over till next Session. When they did present it to the House they would be able to go with the expression of the strong desire of the chemists of the country to get some amendment of the Pharmacy Act. Great labour would be required from the Council, but they were used to that, and he hoped his year of office would not end without some great benefit being done to the cause. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

A similar method adopted as in the case of the presidential election, resulted in nineteen votes for Mr. Allen, and one blank paper.

The PRESIDENT declared Mr. Allen elected, and

The VICE-PRESIDENT thanked the Council for re-electing him. He would do his best to help his chief, and carry out the wishes of the Council as far as it rested with his ability to do so.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

Another vote was taken for the election of Treasurer, nineteen votes being recorded for Mr. Atkins, and one paper being returned blank. Mr. Atkins was thereupon declared Treasurer.

The TREASURER, returning thanks, said he was much obliged for the renewed expression of confidence the Council had given him. It was all very well to be President and Vice-President, but to be Chancellor of the Exchequer was really a matter of trust and confidence. (Laughter.) He would take care of all the money they entrusted him with—the more the better. (Laughter.)

The standing orders were then adopted for the year.

OTHER OFFICIALS.

Dr. B. H. Paul was elected Editor of the *Journal*; Mr. R. Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar of the Society; Mr. J. Humphrey, Sub-Editor of the *Journal*; Mr. E. M. Holmes, Curator of the Museum; and Mr. J. R. Hill, Assistant-Secretary in Scotland for the ensuing year.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

A number (not disclosed) of persons were elected members and student associates, and eight persons were restored to their former position in the Society.

COMMITTEES.

A few changes were made in the constitution of the various committees. Mr. Wootton's name was transferred from the Finance to the Benevolent Committee, Mr. R. Lord Gifford was put on the Finance Committee in place of Mr. Wootton, and Mr. Cooper's name was added to the Library, Museum, and House Committee. The By-law Committee was arranged to consist of the President, Vice-President, Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Hills, Mr. Martindale, and Mr. Storrar. These having been arranged, the PRESIDENT separately moved the election of various councillors on the Finance, Benevolent, Library, Museum, and House, General Purposes, Watch, Law and Parliamentary, Evening Meeting, By-laws, Research, Freehold Investment, and Dispensers Committees.

MONEY-MATTERS.

The members who acted as a Finance Committee presented a report, which showed a balance on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	3,955	18	6
Benevolent Fund Account	863	17	8
Donation Account	5	5	0
Orphan Fund Account	306	16	3

and submitted for payment 1,305*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, made up of the following items:—*Journal*, 73*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; taxes, 142*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; sundries, 181*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; current expenses, 250*l.*

The report was adopted.

CHARITY.

The report of the members of the Council acting as the Benevolent Committee was next taken in committee, after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report, which recommended grants, one of 20*l.*, two of 13*l.*, and one of 10*l.* An unsuccessful candidate for the Waterall annuity was one of those relieved; in this matter the Committee were following the practice in regard to other unsuccessful annuitants. The Vice-President announced that 1*l.* 1*s.* had been received from Professor Whitley (Belfast) as an annual subscription to the fund, and also asked that those members of the Society who had votes or could influence votes for the Royal Home for Incurables would use them on behalf of Miss Hayes, who was a candidate. Miss Hayes was the daughter of an annuitant, and her case was about as sad as could be. When the grant to her mother from the Benevolent Fund ceased she would be in a sad plight indeed. He would be glad, therefore, if those who had votes would send them to the Secretary to use for this case.

The report was put and adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the gentlemen acting as the Library, Museum, and House Committee was read. It dealt with the attendance at the libraries and museums, and in connection with the Thursday evening opening of the library in London, recommended that it be suspended till September 30. Mention was made of the fact that applications for the Butt, Burroughs, and Redwood Scholarships should be in the hands of the Secretary not later than July 9.

The same gentlemen, sitting as a Research Committee, received a report from Professors Collie and Greenish "on the investigations proceeding under their directions."

The report was adopted.

Mr. A. H. Burgess, Altrincham, was elected divisional Secretary for the Altrincham division of Cheshire, this, the PRESIDENT explained, being one of the results of the Manchester local meeting.

The selection of a person to deliver the inaugural address to the students was, by motion of the Council, left to the Library Committee.

EXAMINERS' FUNCTIONS.

The PRESIDENT moved that the certificate of Mr. Hugh C. Mirror from the Council of Higher Education, Newfoundland, be submitted to the Board of Examiners for consideration and report.

This was done, but

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it was quite unnecessary to increase the routine in that manner. The Secretary should hand such certificates straight to the Board of Examiners, whose report would come before the Committee for approval.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: It might mean the saving of a month.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It is the Board that accepts the certificate, and the Council that approves of the examining body.

The TREASURER: Perhaps Mr. Bremridge would like to know whether he has power to hand the certificates direct to the examiners.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: As I read the regulations such certificates are to be submitted to the consideration of the Board of Examiners and then to the Council.

The SECRETARY: It has been the custom for years to submit them to the Council first.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It was never done in my time; but Mr. President will kindly look into the matter with the Registrar.

Mr. YOUNG: Are we bound to accept a certificate recommended by the Board of Examiners?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: We are bound to accept any recommendation of the Board of Examiners. It would be exceedingly foolish not to accept a recommendation from a body we appoint to look after such matters.

A LATE APPLICATION.

The SECRETARY said in the regulations for the Jacob Bell Memorial Scholarships there were three conditions to be fulfilled in the applications from competitors, and a case had occurred in which a candidate, in sending in his application on June 1, the last day, did not send the declaration that he had been engaged not less than three years in the pharmacy of a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. He (the Secretary) was unable to officially accept the application, and the applicant had applied to the Council to waive the condition.

Dr. SYMES: Has he supplied the declaration since?

The SECRETARY: Yes; since June 1.

Mr. SOUTHALL: Have we power to waive the condition?

The SECRETARY: I don't think so.

Mr. WOOTTON: I think we can, as the applicant has given notice in proper time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: We have in a case of this kind to consider the other competitors.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: In a competitive examination you cannot be too particular. Suppose this applicant won the scholarship, the other competitors would doubtless object.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Is there anything in the testimonial required in condition (b) which shows the applicant has been three years with a chemist?

The SECRETARY: There is, I think, but no declaration.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: That makes all the difference. A declaration falsely made might land anyone in a criminal court, but a mere statement is not so binding.

Mr. CROSS: Do I understand that all the conditions are supplied to applicants?

The SECRETARY: Quite freely, by hundreds and thousands.

Mr. CROSS: Then this applicant is out of court.

The SECRETARY: The applicant is fortunately not too old to go in for the scholarship next year.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The SECRETARY then reported what meetings had been held during the month under the scheme of local organisation. Meetings were held at Manchester on May 7, Plymouth on May 15, and Exeter on May 16. (The Secretary in each case particularised the districts covered.) Resolutions were passed at each of the meetings in favour of the Pharmacy Bill. Mr. Hunt, the divisional secretary for Plymouth, suggested that some plan should be drawn up whereby headquarters should be brought more in touch with the country. The divisional secretaries did not care to commit their opinions to paper; hence, he added, "the house does not get its spring cleaning."

The PRESIDENT said thanks were due to the Council representatives who attended the meetings.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said quite informally he wished to express the appreciation of the Council for the herculean work the President had accomplished in the same way. He hoped he would take care and not come to grief again.

Dr. SYMES said there had been a discussion at Liverpool as to the advisability of holding a meeting there, and they had decided to wait till October, as the holiday season had begun. He took it there was now no urgency, as the Bill did not stand any chance of getting before Parliament for some time.

The PRESIDENT said the Council were nevertheless arranging to hold meetings during the summer.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said in some cases the meetings were not so large as they would have liked, but they were thoroughly representative. He would like to mention that they were favoured with the presence of the Mayor and Sheriff at the tea after the Exeter meeting. The Mayor of Exeter was a solicitor, and said he had admired the pertinacious way the Society were doing their work. It had been suggested that the meetings might be more useful if conducted privately. His opinion, founded on attendance at several of the meetings, was that they were far better conducted as at present. The reporters in attendance were discreet, and all that was said was not reported. (Laughter.) When the Bill gets to the House it will be torn to pieces in a far more public manner than by their own members. It was no good to present a Bill which would not stand the test of open discussion. He had found a degree of unani-

mity in favour of the Bill—perhaps more than he could have expected.

The TREASURER said there was one aspect of the local meetings to which he should like to call attention, and that was the great generosity and hospitality shown by the divisional secretaries and local organisers of the meetings. He would not mention names, but could tell the names of several gentlemen who had treated them liberally. He hoped all England—(A Voice: And Scotland. Another Voice: And Wales.)—yes, Scotland and Wales as well—would be covered by these meetings.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia thanking the Council for the copies of the calendar and register received.

There was a letter also from Mr. Glyn-Jones conveying a resolution passed at a meeting of the chemists of Camberwell, expressing the opinion that the Council should be jointly responsible with the General Medical Council for the publication of the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: I have nothing to say on the matter just now, but to show that the matter is urgent I may say that only this morning I have seen a summons against a chemist for selling 4 oz. of bicarbonate of soda when "carbonate" was asked for.

The letter was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

This closed the public business.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

OXYGENATED PETROLATUM.

MR. M. I. WILBERT in the *American Journal of Pharmacy* gives the following formula for oxygenated petrolatum or petrox:—

Paraffinum liquidum	...	...	4
Acid. oleic.	...	...	2
Spiritus ammoniae, U.S.P.	...	1	

(10 per cent. NH₃ in alcohol)

M.

The product is a yellow oily liquid that readily dissolves iodine, salol, salicylic acid, and many alkaloids. It mixes readily with chloroform and essential oils, and makes a stable emulsion with water in almost any proportion. If hard paraffin is substituted for the liquid paraffin, a solid form of petrox results.

A NEW COLD-CREAM.

UNDER this heading Dr. Wm. C. Alpers, of New York, contributes an article to a recent issue of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. The formula is as follows:—

White wax	...	...	...	150 parts
Paraffin oil	...	...	...	600 parts
Water	...	...	...	240 parts
Borax	...	...	...	9 parts
Oil of geranium	...	...	...	1 part
Oil of rose	...	...	...	10-20 drops

Dissolve the wax in the oil with the aid of a gentle heat; in another vessel dissolve the borax in the water; bring both solutions to the same temperature, not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.), and pour the aqueous solution into the oil in a continuous stream. Stir gently for a minute or two, add the essential oils while stirring, and pour into jars before cold.

It is claimed for this preparation that it is snow-white, soft, smooth, and glossy. The time to prepare it is less than fifteen minutes. It will keep in summer and winter alike, becoming but slightly thinner in summer; and its most remarkable feature, observes the author, is the fact that it changes its consistency but slightly in various temperatures, and never loses its elegant appearance. In preparing the cream the following points must be carefully observed:—Do not overheat the solutions. Let both be of the same temperature; for this reason use a thermometer as a stirring-rod. Be careful to wipe the thermometer each time it is moved from one solution to the ether. Do not stir very briskly after mixing the two solutions. Be sure of the purity of the wax. The quantities of oil and wax may be varied to produce creams of different consistency.

Personalities.

DR. LUDWIG MOND has signified his intention of presenting to the Winnington Park (Northwich) Recreation Club a silver challenge cup, value twenty-five guineas, for competition under the auspices of the club by Brunner, Mond & Co.'s workmen.

MR. E. P. WYNNE, chemist, Mayor of Aberystwyth, on May 29, laid the memorial stone of a promenade-extension which is being made round the Castle promontory, at a cost of £13,000. The event was celebrated by a banquet in the evening.

MR. CHARLES D. HATRICK, second son of Mr. James L. Hatrick (Hatrick & Co., Limited), has just obtained his M.B. London. During part of his career at University College Dr. Hatrick was President of the Debating Society and Literary Society.

A MARRIAGE is arranged and will shortly take place between Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of Ryder Street, St. James's, and Snow Hill, E.C., son of the late Rev. S. C. Wellcome, Minnesota, U.S.A., and Miss Gwendoline Maude Syrie, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Barnardo, of Surbiton.

MR. A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN, J.P., of Cambridge, Past Grand Master, was on Friday last elected by a large majority at the first round of voting as one of the directors of the Manchester Unity I.O.O.F.—a position he has filled since 1884. He was also by an equally large vote appointed as one of the representatives to the Friendly Societies Conference, which deals with subjects for Parliamentary work.

ON Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the venerable and plain-speaking Judge of the City of London Court, entered on his 81st year. For the hundredth time a report is in circulation that he intends to retire at once, but, as before, the rumour is premature, and considerable negotiation may yet take place before the retirement becomes an accomplished fact. His Honour, who is an advocate of Scotland and a barrister of England, has been Judge of the Court, where he still sits, since 1859.

ON JUNE 4 there was a brilliant gathering at the old parish church of Lower Babington, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, to witness the wedding of Miss Rose Evans, youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Evans, jun., of Liverpool, to Captain Vernon Thorne, of the Lancashire Fusiliers. After the ceremony Mr. Evans entertained some 300 guests at Spital Old Hall, amongst them being Mr. Edward Evans, sen., J.P. (Wrexham). Later in the day Captain and Mrs. Thorne left for London. There was a multitudinous array of handsome and valuable presents.

THE French Government has just conferred upon Mr. C. E. Lord, Paris correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, through M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, the grade of Officier d'Académie for his distinguished literary services. The honour has rarely been conferred upon foreign journalists, and this, we believe, is the first time that it has been given to a representative of a foreign trade-journal. Mr. Lord has been connected with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST since the Paris Exhibition of 1889, when he had charge of our exhibit there. Since then he has closely identified himself with the progress of French chemistry and pharmacy, and it need scarcely be said in this place that our French correspondence has in his hands gain'd in interest and freshness. Indeed, leading French pharmacists look to the columns of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST for the promptest intelligence of what is going on in their own ranks. Mr. Lord is a well-known figure in the British colony of Paris, and acts as hon. treasurer to the British club there.

DR. GEORGE WATT, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Indian Government, upon whom the Hanbury Gold Medal for 1901 is to be conferred for excellence in the promotion of research in connection with the natural history of drugs, graduated at the Glasgow University as Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Chirurgery in 1872, but the greater part of his medical curriculum was, like his scholastic studies, taken in his native city, Aberdeen. Before he graduated he was an assistant to the Professor of Botany in

the Aberdeen University, and in the year 1873 was appointed Professor of Botany in the Calcutta University. He has been in the service of the Indian Government ever since, and although his retirement was reported some time ago it has not come off. He has done excellent scientific work in India in various capacities, his *magnum opus* being the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," published by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India between 1889 and 1896. He has written numerous papers besides, some of his monographs being classics on the subjects, e.g. opium in India and Ganja. He has served on numerous Government Commissions, and was Commissioner for India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886. His work in this latter capacity was so well done that when he returned to India the Government made him Reporter on Economic Products, and practically all the Government exhibits of economic products since made in connection with international exhibitions have been got up by him. It was in respect to this work that the French Government made him an Officier d'Académie. Mr. David Hooper is now his right-hand man. Dr. George Watt has long been a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and two years ago was elected an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

DR. ANDERSON STUART, who had the distinction of welcoming the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at the Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, last week, is professor of anatomy and physiology at the University there. It is interesting to recall the fact

that he is one of those who have risen from the ranks of pharmacy, having served his apprenticeship with Mr. William Allan, Dumfries, passing the Minor examination in 1873. He studied at Edinburgh University, and while there took a most distinguished place in the medical classes, afterwards receiving the Ettles scholarship, which marked him as the most brilliant graduate of the year. It was in 1882, just two years after his graduation, that he was called to the professorial chair in Sydney, a position



DR. ANDERSON STUART.

for which he is eminently well fitted. During the intervening years he has greatly developed the medical side of the University, and his wide culture and strong personality have gained for him an influential position throughout the Australian colonies.

Business Changes.

MR. SINCLAIR, chemist, has recently acquired premises at 9 Mare Street, Hackney, N.E.

MITCHELL'S DRUG-STORES have removed from 31 Grove Street to 26 Grove Street, Derby.

MR. RICHARDS, pharmaceutical chemist, is about to open a pharmacy at 118 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.

MR. C. C. REECE, chemist and druggist, has acquired premises at 13 Berwick Street, Oxford Street, W.

MR. F. MARKS, chemist and druggist, has succeeded to the business of Mr. J. P. Inch at Clevedon, Somerset.

MESSRS. LONGMATE & SONS, surgical-instrument makers have opened new premises at 236 Westminster Bridge Road, S.W.

MR. G. A. BROWN, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at Parkgate, Darlington, lately carried on by Mr. J. H. Raw, who has retired.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & BAWN, chemists and dealers in photographic and scientific apparatus, have opened branch premises at 36 St. Peter's Street, Bedford.

MR. A. E. FARROW, chemist and druggist, High Street, Old Brompton, has taken over the business of the late Mr. W. E. Stokes at 46 High Street, Old Brompton.

MESSRS. BOOTS (LIMITED) have taken a lease of two shops in Queen Street, Oxford, from the Corporation of the city, and are to convert the premises into one large drug-store.

MESSRS. BROOKES & HOCKING, chemists, having purchased the books, stock, and goodwill of the chemist's business hitherto carried on at 1 Church Street, Marylebone, have transferred the business to their premises at 87 Lisson Grove, Marylebone, N.W.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost 1*l.*, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 29, 1901.)

"FEBRISUM" (no claim for "Febris"); for patent medicines. By S. H. Ward, 43 Cranmer Street, Nottingham. 237,200.

"AQUARIUS" and device; for filters. By the London and General Water purifying Company (Limited), 157 Strand, London, W.C. 237,115.

"OXETO" (no claim for "Ox"); for fluid beef. By F. F. High-ton, Beulah Hill, Norwood, S.E. 236,748.

Name and address of applicant and device; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Sybil Hilliard, 2½ Albemarle Street, W. 235,962.

"SPANOLA"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 237,049.

"PURITANA" (no claim for "Purity"); for perfumery and toilet articles. By C. Thomas & Bros. (Limited), Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 237,124.

Device of a hand-saw; for perfumery and toilet articles. By W. Gossage & Sons (Limited), Widnes, Lancs. 237,955.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS IN 1900.

The report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks for 1900 shows that the number of applications in respect of patents continues to show a falling off. In 1897 30,952 were applied for, and these have decreased annually to 23,922 in 1900. The applications for designs amounted to 16,952 last year. The applications for trade-marks numbered 7,937 in 1900, but in spite of this general decrease, the total receipts increased from 225,701*l.* to 226,091*l.* The number of applications accompanied by provisional specifications was 18,117, which is 1,912 less than in 1899, while those accompanied by complete specifications were the most numerous ever received in one year. The number of complete specifications filed after provisional ones had been sent in was 7,288 in 1900, and the total number of specifications was 31,210. The applications from England and Wales have decreased from 15,354 in 1899 to 13,775 in 1900, and those from Germany have decreased from 2,921 to 2,631, and for France from 1,031 to 946. The United States, on the other hand, account for 3,189 instead of 3,022 in 1899. The system of deposit accounts for Patent Office publications which was started in June, 1900, has met with a favourable reception. Eighty-three accounts with a minimum of 2*l.* were opened in that year. Under this system it is no longer necessary to send the deposit of 8*d.* in ordering a given specification. Volumes of collected abridgments relating to certain selected portions of the subject matter of a few abridgment classes have now been issued and placed in the Patent Office Library. Three further guides to the contents of the library have been published at 6*d.* a number—viz. (1) key to the classification of French patent specifications; (2) photography; (3) laws of industrial property and copyright.

Deaths.

GIBSON.—At Edinburgh, on May 27, Mr. James Gibson, chemist and druggist.

JONES.—The death occurred at Geneva on June 2, after a long illness, of Principal John Viriamu Jones, F.R.S., Principal of and Professor of Physics in the University College of South Wales, Cardiff. Professor Jones gave the members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference a welcome to Cardiff in 1891, and his quiet courtesy was much appreciated. Born at Pontreproth, near Swansea, in 1856, he matriculated at London University in 1872, and won a University scholarship in geology, a subject in which he graduated as B.Sc. with first-class honours in 1875. In the preceding year he was elected Brackenbury Scholar in Natural Science at Balliol College, Oxford; there he distinguished himself. In 1881 he left Oxford to become Principal of and Professor of Mathematics and Physics in Firth College, Sheffield. Two years later, on the establishment of the University College of South Wales, he was appointed to the position which he retained up to his death.

PATTERSON.—On May 23, at 35 Sidney Street, Saltcoats, Mr. Matthew Patterson. Aged 42 years. Mr. Patterson at his death was a partner in the firm of Bowie & Co., chemists, Saltcoats.

READMAN.—At Leighton Buzzard on May 29, Mr. William Readman, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 82. Mr. Readman was one of an old Bedfordshire family of farmers, being the last of four brothers of remarkably fine physique, all of whom were over 6 feet in stature. Mr. Readman took over the business of one of his brothers at Leighton Buzzard sixty years ago. He was a most energetic and successful business-man, and while his horse and cattle medicines were held in high esteem by the farmers of the district, his qualities as a pharmacist and prescribing chemist made him to a certain degree a formidable rival to the medical practitioners of his time. Mr. Readman was, besides, an enthusiastic sportsman. He was very fond of shooting, and was recognised as an expert with the gun, while his fame as quoit-player forty years ago was unrivalled in the district. His geniality of disposition, predilection for sport, and shrewd hospitality on market-days brought him so much success financially that he retired into private life some fifteen years ago. The business was turned over to his nephew, Mr. W. E. Coles, of Newport Pagnell, who died five years later, and was succeeded by Mr. T. J. Mallett, the present proprietor.

SAVEGE.—At Hollybank, Northesk Road, Montrose, on June 1, Mr. James Savege, chemist and druggist. Aged 63. Mr. Savege served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Niddrie & Somerville, of Montrose, after which he was an assistant at Kilmarnock, in Ireland, and also in Glasgow, where he carried on business on his own account for a short period. Well on in the sixties he returned to Montrose, and opened the shop in High Street, where he carried on a successful business up to about a year ago, when enfeebled health compelled him to retire, the business being transferred to Messrs. Wilkie & Henry. In 1893 Mr. Savege was elected to the Town Council, and in 1898 he was promoted to the treasurership. For his geniality and integrity he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Mr. Savege leaves a widow, a married daughter, and five sons. Two of his sons are doctors—one in Hull and the other in Beverley—two are chemists—one (Ernest) in London, the other (Robert Maclure) in Madras—and the fifth and youngest is a solicitor in Elgin.

STOKES.—On May 31, at 22 High Street, Old Brompton, Mr. Walter Edward Stokes, chemist and druggist. Aged 59. Mr. Stokes, who had carried on a successful business in Brompton for many years, was on the point of retiring when his death occurred. While preparing to remove he caught a chill, a paralytic seizure occurred, followed by pneumonia and death. In politics Mr. Stokes was an ardent Liberal. For many years he represented Brompton on the old Gillingham Local Board of Health, and also on the Gillingham Urban District Council.

Trade Notes.

AMBER-COLOURED BOTTLES for spt. æther. nit. are going to be "the thing." Messrs. H. Potts & Co., Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., inform us that they have a series of corbyns in a specially fine quality of amber glass, which are particularly suitable for the spirit. Of course, all sizes would be better, and the retail requirement should not be forgotten.

BANDAGES AND TRUSSES.—In our notice of the Medical Exhibition last week we omitted to mention the exhibit of Mr. Vincent Wood, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Bridge, S.E. Mr. Wood was showing a selection of the various goods he manufactures, a novelty being the "new Eureka Albion" bandage of elastic web, which is an efficient substitute for the more expensive pure-rubber bandage.

MESSRS. J. & A. CHURCHILL announce that the new edition of "Carpenter on the Microscope and its Revelations" will be published next week. Many of the chapters have been entirely rewritten, and the whole work has been reconstructed and enlarged by the Rev. D. Dallinger, F.R.S., who has been spending many months in the task of bringing the book into line with the newest inventions and discoveries. The edition will contain 1,136 pages (demy 8vo), and nearly one thousand illustrations.

A BLOOD-PURIFIER.—Appropriate to the season comes "Sulphur and Sarsaparilla Salts" from Messrs. Potter & Clarke, of 60, 62, and 64 Artillery Lane, E.C. This preparation, which is agreeably effervescent, is put up in brightly decorated tins and also in bottles, and should be a quick seller during the hot weather. The "salts," which has only recently been put on the market, is already, we are informed, having a good sale, and chemists who have tried it speak well of its properties, both physically and pecuniarily.

THERE are few pictures in the Sheepshank Collection at the South Kensington Museum which touch the home-chord in the Britisher so well as the village choir painted by Mr. T. Webster, R.A. It is a glimpse into a past generation—when men of mature years were more devoted to the musical service than they are now, at least as amateurs. Lovers of the picture will be glad to know that No. 9 of the Vibrona Art Series is a reproduction of it in sepia, which is as satisfactory as a mezzotint in rendering the tones of the picture. Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, N., publish the reproduction.

FOR PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The khaki-coloured price-list (with impressive white cross on a red ground in one corner) just issued by Messrs. J. L. Hatrik & Co. (Limited), of 82 Turnmill Street, E.C., is a comprehensive epitome in 72 pages of all the requirements (in instruments and supplies) of physicians and surgeons. The list is nicely printed, well illustrated, and has a concise and useful index, from which it can be seen that everything can be obtained, from a syringe to a skeleton. Any of our readers who do not possess a copy, and desire one, should drop a postcard to Messrs. Hatrik forthwith.

"WISDOM IN ADVERTISING" is a comparatively rare thing, and Mr. S. H. Benson could not have got a better title for the pamphlet which he has just published, and which he will send to any of our subscribers who ask for it on a postcard addressed to 1 Tudor Street, London, E.C. The pamphlet itself is a clever piece of advertising, and if Mr. Benson had done nothing that appeals to chemists except the bookmark placed in the pamphlet, he would still have high claim for originality. This bookmark is—But on second thoughts we need not tell subscribers what they will learn when they get copies of the pamphlet from Mr. Benson.

FOR THE DRINK SEASON.—The thirsty season is upon us, and the "Spatula" Soda Water Guide and Book of Formulas for Soda Water Dispensers is opportune. This excellently printed and brightly illustrated manual (which is published by the Spatula Publishing Company, of Boston, Mass.) shows the novice in the soda-fountain trade the way he should go to reap his justly profitable reward. The book is practically written by a man who evidently knows his subject, and the formulas for fancy drinks alone are worth the money.

Some of the engravings (duplicates of which may be obtained from the publishers) are very entertaining, and not the least attractive part of the book is the waterproof cover.

RIMMED BOXES.—The Remus Company (Limited), 30 and 34 Tabernacle Street, Finsbury Square, E.C., have placed on the market a series of round cardboard-boxes of new design. Each box has two yellow metal or nickel rims, and is made of white or coloured glaceboard. The size of the boxes varies from $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with the depth in proportion. The latter can, however, be varied to suit special requirements. Some samples we have seen have lettering embossed on the lid to take the place of a label, but the dies for this are an extra charge. The general effect of the metal rims is very good, and makes the boxes attractive ones for toilet-preparations. The prices at which they are sold appear to be moderate, but any reader of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can judge of this by applying for samples and quotations.

THE KOKO-MARISCOPAS COMPANY are now issuing circulars to ladies, with coupons enabling the receiver to get a 4s. 6d. trial bottle of "Koko" for 2s. The circular says, "If five or more of your friends order through you at one time, enclosing 2s. 4d. each, we shall be pleased to present you one bottle free of all expense. In this case you will please give us the names and addresses of those ordering." We are indebted to a chemist's wife for the circular, she having received it by post, in common, no doubt, with many other ladies. The company who do this business do not appreciate the righteousness of the old proverb "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander"; for while the friends of Mrs. Chemist can get the stuff for 2s. 4d. a bottle, carriage paid, Mr. Chemist has to pay his wholesale house 39s. a dozen for it and pay the carriage himself. It would be interesting to know what reasons the makers of the article advance for retailers stocking it.

Medical Gleanings.

DIGITALIN POISONING.

A CASE is related in the *British Medical Journal* of poisoning with Nativelle's digitalin granules a two-year-old child swallowed five granules, equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.g. of Nativelle's digitalin. The symptoms came on the day after the granules had been swallowed, and the condition of the child became very alarming twenty-nine hours after, vomiting being almost constant. In a few days the child was better, the treatment consisting of a brisk purge, brandy-and-water, and rest in bed.

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA.

DR. GORDON SHARP contributes to the *Lancet* some particulars of the properties of *Alstonia constricta*, one of the new drugs of the Addendum. Of the four alkaloids contained in the bark alstonine is the most important from a clinical point of view. The bark has been employed as a general tonic and in certain stages of typhoid fevers and appears to act on the skin, kidneys, and nervous system. The peculiar property of the bark is that it resembles both quinine and strychnine in its action. Dr. Gordon Sharp has found a tincture of service in influenza, from 5 to 10 drops in chloroform-water four times a day, preferably some little time before meals, being given as soon as the feverish stage is passed. The addendum dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. is too large.

THE SETON FOR MIGRAINE.

MR. WALTER WHITEHEAD, F.R.C.S., has found that severe cases of migraine invariably yield to the introduction of an ordinary tape seton through the skin at the back of the neck. The skin is grasped between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and behind the fingers a long-bladed scalpel is forced so as to transfix the skin. Before the knife is removed a long probe, provided with a suitable eye, is passed through the wound, using the knife as a guide. The scalpel is then withdrawn, a piece of tape $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide is then attached by a ligature to the eye of the probe, and the probe, pulled through the wound, bringing the tape with it. Four inches of tape is left free at each side, the ends being gently tied together to prevent the tape being accidentally withdrawn. The seton is shifted from side to side each day.—*British Medical Journal*.

Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening, June 5, at the Albert Hotel, Nottingham, Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., presiding.

Mr. E. Gascoyne (Treasurer) presented his annual statement, which showed the receipts amounted to 287. Os. 10d., and there was a balance in hand, after paying all expenses, of 17. 5s. 10d. On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Middleton, the statement was adopted.

The Secretary (Mr. Eberlin) presented his annual report, which spoke of the success of the session and narrated the work done in it. The new arrangements made by the Committee of the University College for a course of pharmaceutical study are proving successful, and the quality of the teaching is well kept up. Whilst not now officially responsible for the teaching of students, the Council has not failed to keep an eye on this important matter. The membership of the Association is now fifty-six, together with six associate members and two honorary members. The Council reported with great grief the loss the Association had sustained by the death of its esteemed Treasurer, the late Mr. J. Wilford.

The President, having commented upon the satisfactory nature of the report, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Beilby, Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Eberlin, who had delivered lectures.

Mr. Sergeant seconded, and proposed that the Secretary's annual report be adopted.

Mr. Gascoyne seconded the second motion, Mr. Beilby supporting, and both were passed.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

then took place, and resulted as follows:—President, Mr. R. Fitzhugh; Vice-President, Mr. A. E. Beilby; Treasurer, Mr. E. Gascoyne; joint Secretaries, Messrs. A. Eberlin and W. Gill; Council, Messrs. C. A. Bolton, R. H. Beverley, F. R. Sergeant, A. Middleton, T. Wilson, J. Smith, A. R. Bennett, and J. S. Radford.

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Bolton said: Mr. Fitzhugh, this is the twenty-fifth anniversary of your having taken the Presidentship of our Association, and I have been asked by brother chemists to perform a very pleasant duty to-night. As a body, we

cannot help but feel on an occasion like this what we owe to you for the way in which you have always acted towards us as a trade. You have occupied your present position for twenty-five years without interruption; but it is more than that since you were first appointed President of this Association. It was on June 20, 1873, that you were first called upon by the chemists of the town to occupy the Presidential chair. I remember that occasion very well, because I had the

honour at that time to be elected a member of the Council. When you were appointed President the following were appointed to work along with you as an Executive:—The Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Atherton (an original member of the Pharmaceutical Society); the Treasurer, Mr. John Raynor (Long Row); the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Robert Jackson (Drury Hill); Council, Messrs. C. A. Bolton, T. B.

Fletcher (Mansfield Road), John Lewis (Swinton Road), Joseph Lomas (Mansfield Road), Wm Smith (Beastmarket Hill), Frank White (London Road), — Williams (Long Row), and John Wilford (Parliament Street); with the exception of yourself and myself, the whole of that Executive have crossed the bar whence none return. It is, therefore, on this account, having worked with you for twenty-eight years, that I occupy the position I do to-night. At first you occupied the presidential chair for two years, after which period you expressed a wish that someone else should fill the position. Mr. Atherton, who was appointed in your place, said on the occasion of his election he deeply regretted Mr. Fitzhugh's resignation, because he knew him to be so thoroughly competent to fill the position with credit to himself and advantage to the Association. No one has taken so warm an interest and worked so hard for the interests and success of the Association. If Mr. Atherton said that more than twenty years ago, how we can re-echo it a thousand times now. (Applause.) Twelve months after your resignation our Association came into a time of stress. Then we lost our President, Mr. Atherton, who removed from Nottingham. Under such circumstances, and in such troublous times, you were again asked to take the chair; that was twenty-five years ago. We all know how wise that choice was, and that by your zeal and assiduity and your earnestness in the cause of your brother chemists, you piloted us safely through those troublous waters and put the Association once more upon a firm and solid basis. The very last meeting ever which Mr. Atherton presided we had a discussion as to whether we should wind up the Association owing to the apathy of the chemists of the district. But you put so much zeal and assiduity into the work of the Association that you aroused the enthusiasm of all the members, especially of the younger ones. During your presidency you have done everything possible to assist the younger members to qualify for positions they wished to occupy. (Applause.) All the educational advantages of our Association are largely due to the efforts which you have made on behalf of our young men. To give an adequate idea of the work you have done for the Association would be to give the history of the Association during the past twenty-five years. Every page of our history sets forth the fact that you were the first and foremost in the good work which has been done. The speaker then read a letter from Mr. Wm. Oldershaw, an old member of the Association, who referred to the advice and assistance Mr. Fitzhugh had always been willing to render the struggling members, to his kindness to them all individually, and to his sound business principles. Mr. Bolton, proceeding, said he hoped Mr. Fitzhugh would continue for many years to act as their President, and to give them his wise counsel, and help them in carrying on the work of their Association. (Loud applause.) Mr. Bolton, in conclusion, made a touching reference to the death in South Africa of Mr. Fitzhugh's only son, and spoke of the assistance Mrs. Fitzhugh and the Misses Fitzhugh had at all times rendered to the Association on the occasion of the social functions held in connection with it. Mr. Bolton then handed to Mr. Fitzhugh a handsome silver salver, on which were inscribed the following words:—"Presented to Richard Fitzhugh, Esq., J.P., by the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association, on the occasion of his 25th year of office as President. June 5, 1901." He hoped Mr. Fitzhugh would look upon it as a token of the affection the members entertained towards him. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Fitzhugh, who rose amid great applause, said the presentation was a great surprise to him. He was pleased to receive it as a token of their affection. It had been a pleasure to him to be connected with the Association for so long a time; not only had he worked with them as President, but he had been also one of their secretaries and had also filled the office of Treasurer, which, perhaps, then was a better post than it was at the present time. (Laughter.) But Mr. Bolton had said a great deal too much as to what he had done. (No, no!) It had been a labour of love to him, and it had been his earnest endeavour to do everything he could for the rising generation in the trade. (Applause.) But he had been amply repaid by seeing around him men occupying positions which they would not have occupied but for the advantages they had secured from membership of that Association. (Hear, hear.)



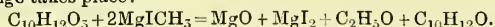
MR. FITZHUGH.

Scientific Progress.

The Assay of Jalap.—According to Schweissinger (*Pharm. Central*, 1901, 42, 1) a fairly accurate assay of jalap may be made in the following manner:—Ten grammes of the finely-powdered drug is placed in a small flask with 100 c.c. of alcohol. The mixture is frequently agitated in the course of twenty-four hours. A definite volume of the clear liquid is evaporated, and the resin is washed with water, dried at 100° C., and weighed. The result is correct to within a very small amount. [Substantially B.P.—EDITOR.]

The Estimation of Strophanthin.—According to Dohme (*Pharm. Rundsch.*, 1901, 39) the amount of strophanthin in the seeds may be estimated in the following manner:—A very large quantity of the seeds should be taken and exhausted with alcohol, and the alcohol distilled off. The dry residue is taken up by water, the fatty matter being taken up with chloroform first. The aqueous solution which contains the strophanthin is acidified with sulphuric acid and heated on the water-bath for an hour. By this treatment the strophanthin is converted into sugar and strophanthidin. The latter is extracted from the solution by chloroform, and the solvent evaporated and the residue dried at 65° C. and weighed. The strophanthin is determined by multiplying the strophanthidin figure by 2·74.

An Isomer of Anethol.—If magnesium methyl iodide is allowed to react with the ethyl ester of anisic acid, the following change takes place:—



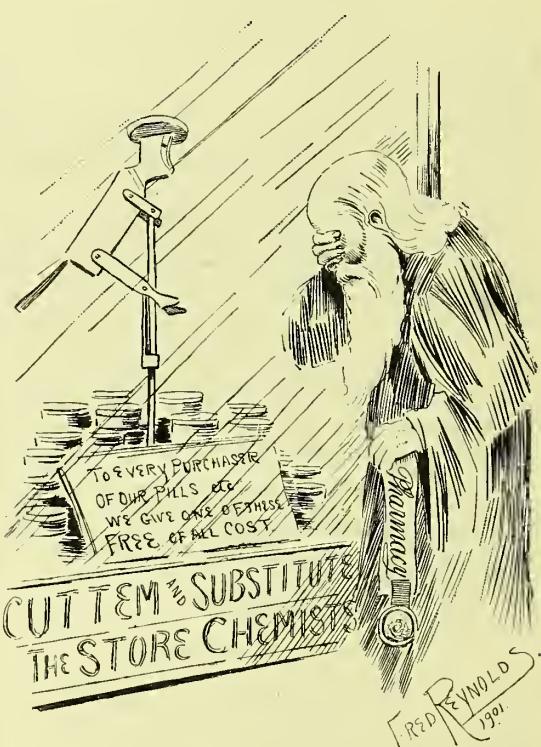
The compound formed is pseudo-propenyl-anisol, a crystalline compound smelling strongly of anethol and estragol, melting at 32° and boiling at 222°. This compound is volatile with steam. At the same time there is formed a peculiar compound of two molecules of this body which is not volatile with steam, and which melts at 58° C. If pseudo-propenyl-anisol be treated with iodine and mercuric oxide, no aldehyde is formed, as in the case of anethol, but a ketone of the formula $\text{CH}_5\text{O C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CO.CH}_5$. This body is an oil boiling at 261°, smelling strongly of aniseed. Vanillin under the same treatment yields isoeugenol—(*Chem. Central*, 1901, 831.)

The Digitalis Glucosides.—Cloetta (*Chem. Central*, 1901, 1102) has made a careful comparison between the two bodies known respectively as crystalline and amorphous digitonin. Kiliani isolated the crystalline compound, and stated that it was identical with Schmiedeberg's amorphous body, which he had not succeeded in obtaining in the crystalline condition. The crystalline body was obtained by treating a solution of Gerzer-made commercial digitalin in 90-per-cent. alcohol with ether. The resulting precipitate contained a mixture of the two digitonins, and by dissolving in dilute alcohol and adding ether the crystalline compound gradually crystallised out. The formula of this compound is $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{14} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The amorphous compound has the formula $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_{14}$, and differs in several of its reactions from the crystalline body. They are therefore different compounds.

Carbolic-acid Soap.—Mr. J. J. Pickthall, in the *Chemical News* (April 19, 1901), gives the following as a good method of estimating carbolic acid in soap. Twenty grammes of the soap is boiled with 150 c.c. water and sufficient caustic soda to effect solution of soap. Excess of salt is then added, and the resulting lye poured on a filter. The soap is washed again with 75 c.c. saturated solution of brine, and the whole put on the filter. The filtrate is then treated in the usual manner with concentrated H_2SO_4 . Two grammes stearic acid is then added to the hot filtrate. This melts and mixes with the carbolic acid. Cool, and remove the solid cake, which consists of stearic acid, plus carbolic acid. Weigh, and the weight less 2 grammes equals carbolic acid present in 20 grammes soap. The cake will have a little moisture adhering to it, but may be removed with filter-paper.

Commercial Asafetida.—According to Wilbert (*Amer. Jour. Pharm.*, 1901, 131) the following figures represent the examination of ten commercial samples of asafetida:—The amount of matter soluble in alcohol varied between 18·3 and 70·1 per cent.; the ash, from 7·2 to 62·1 per cent.; the portion insoluble in alcohol, 29·9 to 81·7 per cent. According to Kennedy, ten samples gave from 29·25 to 68·8 per cent. soluble in alcohol. Moore and Martin found for twelve samples 14 to 39 per cent. soluble in alcohol, and 26 to 63 of ash. Umney has found 21·1 to 79·8 per cent. soluble in alcohol, and 3·2 to 62·2 per cent. of ash. Russel W. More states that he has examined 167 samples, and only found six containing more than 45 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol. [There can be little doubt that the samples examined by Moore and Martin could not have been fairly representative samples, although they certainly well represent much of the more common quality of the asafetida that is offered on this market.—ED. C. & D.]

The Art of Pharmacy.



Window-dressing.

The earliest records of the twentieth century show that when Edward VII. ascended the throne practitioners of pharmacy in the United Kingdom had passed the wire blind stage in their evolution, and made their shop-fronts bright and beautiful to look upon. It was their custom to hire their windows to some whose mission it was to purify and wash the skins of the people, so to make money thereby. These missionaries decorated the windows like unto the brides of Moloch, with gauzy filaments and soporific flowers. Some people stared, and passed by the windows more leisurely than was their wont, while others sniffed or purchased. Now, as the evolution proceeded, many things were cast into the windows of the practitioners of pharmacy, and he became a benefactor to his craft who discovered some new manner of attracting the people to the shrine of Aesculapius; but in course of years the practitioners wearied of the intricacies of their art, and said "Let us seek a sign—a uniform sign—which will show all men what we are, and how ancient is our Art." And one amongst them, who was learned in the Art of Pharmacy, produced an emblem of their origin and power, which they welcomed gaily, and put in their windows as an attraction to the people. This was a great grief to the first-decorated chief of the body politic, who from middle life to old age passed his time in wandering to and fro amongst the Parliamentary divisions of the realm; and when he saw the emblem in the centre of the window he lifted up his voice.—Extract from the "Decay of Pharmacy" (A.D. 2147).

TEACHER: "No living being can read your writing. Why don't you try to learn?" Little Boy: "No use. I'm going to be a doctor, like papa."

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY (explaining why a certain experiment has failed): "As you see, gentlemen, at present you see nothing, but why you see nothing you will see directly."

DRUGGIST: "So you want something to take for the queer feelings in the inside?"

Customer: "I do."

Druggist: "You are a cab-driver, are you not?"

Customer: "Not now—I run an automobile—"

Druggist: "Oh, that settles it. I'll fix you up all right in a min'ue. You are suffering from automobiliousness."

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The General Medical Council

has good reason to complain of its treatment by the Ministers of the State Department under whose supervision the Council is supposed to act. Sir John Gorst (the Vice-President of the Privy Council) says that neither he nor his chief (the Lord President) has any leisure to read the minutes of the General Medical Council which are sent to them; nor if they had read the reports of the Irvine case would these have influenced them in regard to the appointment they had given to the gentleman whom the G.M.C. had found guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect." The Medical Council was created by Parliament, and charged to carry out the will of Parliament as expressed in the Medical Acts of 1858 and later. It does this to the best of its ability, and is then flouted and sneered at by statesmen who confess they have not considered the reasons which had influenced its judgments.

The "Infamous Conduct"

section of the Medical Act is responsible for the prejudice against the body which has to interpret that unhappy phrase. What legislators meant by it nobody knows; legislators themselves, perhaps, less than anybody. Mr. Brudenell Carter, an ex-member of the Medical Council himself, has argued that the expression and its association in the section with felony show that it must have been intended to imply something a great deal worse than the professional vagaries which it has been construed to cover. As a matter of fact, the Council has had to resist the profession in regard to this phrase. The ordinary G.P. view is that with such a weapon in their hands medical men might assure themselves of general freedom from uncomfortable rivalry, and the extension of the direct representation of the profession on the Council has been principally advocated by subtle suggestions that such an influence would secure the more effective administration of the statutes for the pecuniary benefit of practitioners.

The Defeated Candidates

at the Pharmaceutical Council election, I note, all more or less distinctly attribute their failure to the apathy of the 2,350 members of the Society who failed to vote. Every candidate, successful and unsuccessful, naturally assumes that if those 2,350 could have been induced to consider carefully the respective careers and merits of those who sought their suffrages, his own poll would have surely been increased by something near that figure. Who would wish to disturb this state of mind—to destroy an illusion which, as Longfellow says, "lifts us above the commonplace of life"? But I would like to say a word for the 2,350 members who did not vote, and who are consequently abused so impartially and execrated so universally. Many of them may have been busy on other matters more profitable than concerning themselves with other people's squabbles. Others may have followed the discussions with interest, but without being able to discover that there was the value of a postage-stamp to choose between the rival candidates and their so-called policies. Others, again—the most amiable, though perhaps the weakest of all, and I confess that I have been among this lot before now—find it too painful to score through the names of a lot of gentlemen with none of whom have they ever had a quarrel. And yet if more than seven names are left unerased the voting-paper is void.

The Statistics of the Election

conclusively support the theory that the policy of the Council is approved by the constituency. There were 11,730 votes cast for the six candidates starred as previous members of the Council, against 9,371 given to the eleven new candidates. Last year the seven previous councillors scored 12,381, while ten new men secured 10,928 votes. So that, if the significance of these figures can be depended upon, we may assume that while last year the non-contents were in the proportion of 88 to 100, this year they have fallen to 79 to 100. No one, however, who has had any experience in the interpretation of statistics will place much reliance on percentages deduced in this way. The rule of three ignores the human element.

The Success of the Circular

is considered (editorially) to have been one of the lessons most strongly demonstrated by the recent election. No doubt this is to a great extent established, but it must be remembered that circulars are generally issued by candidates who have something to say, and that electors want to be sure that they are voting for people who have shown that they think. I notice that two gentlemen seem rather proud that they did not solicit votes; their policy did not land them among the winning seven, so it is not clear why they should be so satisfied with it; but, anyway, I cannot see anything derogatory in a candidate asking for support, and stating his claims to it. Those whom he addresses are not influenced by the mere flattery of being asked: they are intelligent men who want some indication of quality before placing their orders. The lofty pedestal of "my well-known virtues" is not quite good enough for them. *Non est sine pulvere palma*, which, freely translated, means that you cannot win a race without stirring up some dust.

The Birmingham City Analyst's Report

deserves a special word of appreciation from the fact that the writer seems to have recognised the reasonableness of separating registered chemists from the unqualified hucksters and variegated companies which assume the status of the pharmacist as nearly as they dare. The public analyst generally classes all people who sell drugs as chemists and druggists. Dr. Hill is a little risky with percentages; as it happens, these come out fairly well for the qualified men in his report. He found 7 per cent. of the samples of drugs bought from them to be adulterated (that is 7 per cent. too many); at the same time he found that 11 per cent. of those bought from unregistered persons, and 27 per cent. of those bought from companies, were deficient. In the first category there were three adulterated samples out of forty-one purchases; in the second there was one among nine purchases. This gave the 11 per cent. Suppose that one adulterated article had not been purchased; the unqualified dealer in drugs would have figured in the report without a stain on his character. That is why I say the percentages in the report are risky. There is certainly no excuse for any Birmingham vendors of drugs to be caught under the Act now that, as appears from Dr. Hill's report, the inspector asks for each article as "prepared according to the British Pharmacopoeia." The inspector might as well hand his card to the vendor before he asks for anything. Dr. Hill thinks there are people in Birmingham who are influenced by the way things are asked for. If asked for "compound tincture of benzoin prepared according to the British Pharmacopoeia," such a vendor, he suspects, would not supply his second quality "friar's balsam." He would be a mug of the first water if he did. The method adopted is a refinement of delicacy on the part of the inspector which can hardly be desired by chemists who are trying to supply the best drugs. It is not their interest to protect "the persons who are selling inferior drugs and carrying on illegitimate competition."

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Councils Meet.

THE Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils have met this week. The proceedings of the first happen to be by far more interesting, even to pharmacists, than those of our own body, for although Mr. Newsholme has been re-elected

President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and his other office-bearing colleagues have likewise returned to their old positions, most of the Bloomsbury business was routine, and our report is so graphic that comment is needless.

The Oxford Street Council has had several matters of grave importance to decide. In the first place the authority of the Council is threatened by its superior—the Privy Council—and its constituents, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (England), are kicking over the traces. In consideration of the fact that the Privy Council is not too well disposed to the representative Pharmaceutical body, its attitude towards the Medical Council deserves the closest attention of chemists and druggists. The first indication at the medical meeting of the Privy Council's attitude was given on Tuesday in a resolution approved by the King, which admits medical graduates of Italian Universities to the privileges of the Medical Acts in this country without further examination. The General Medical Council pointed out to the Privy Council (more than a year ago) that before this was done the Italian Government should make provision for admitting British medical practitioners in Italy to unrestricted practice there, instead of confining their practice to British subjects resident in Italy. This contention was tacitly accepted by our Government, and steps taken to get the necessary extension of liberty; but before this has been obtained the Privy Council has taken the final step mentioned. This is a clear affront to the General Medical Council, and a serious menace to its authority, for if the Government department is to ignore the advice of this legally constituted and specially qualified body, efficient carrying out of the Medical Acts by that body may be considered at an end. Another subject, not unconnected with the Government, was the case of Dr. Irvine, lately of the Birmingham Consolitative Institution, who had been cited to appear before the Council on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, in regard to the charge against him which was proved to the Council's satisfaction last November. We entered fully into the details of the case last week. When the time of Dr. Irvine's citation came, the members of Council exhibited their sense of the gravity of the case by a painful silence. Dr. Irvine was absent, and was not represented. A private and confidential letter, which he had sent to the Council's solicitor, proved that he was not contumacious, and that his official duties kept him away. The Privy Council has the ordering of these duties, so that once more the two Councils come into opposition, and the medical body finds it necessary to assert its authority. Dr. Irvine has again been cited to appear before the Council on Saturday, and if he does not do so the erasure of his name from the Reg'ster should be the logical sequence.

The revolt by the Royal Colleges is a striking instance of inter-corporate jealousy. Some years ago the Conjoint Board decided to accept evidence of training in subjects of the first professional examination before registration as a medical student, and, as a result, the training given to boys at school has come to be regarded as the equivalent of that required by medical practitioners. The General Medical Council advised the Colleges to stop the pre-registration recognition, but the Colleges declined to admit the Council's authority to dictate in the matter, and have capped this refusal with a regulation that henceforth they will not require candidates for their diploma to show evidence of registration as medical students. This challenges the Council's authority as to the regulation of the medical curriculum. It happens that the powers given to the Council in the Medical Acts are of the vaguest nature. The Council may require the examining bodies to state the requisites for obtaining registrable qualifications, and if the

Council consider these insufficient, it may report the matter to the Privy Council with the view to the latter body suspending the right of registration of the insufficient qualifications.

The Acts nowhere empower the Medical Council to impose conditions upon the examining bodies (in other words, to formulate the curriculum), but they have usually accepted the Council's recommendations, that being for the good of the whole body. Nor do the Acts specifically authorise the Council to impose upon medical students conditions precedent to the curriculum, and registration of medical students is not enjoined by the Acts. "The standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery, and midwifery," to quote the words of the 1886 Act, is what the Council is especially concerned with, and as the Colleges' defiance can only be met with an appeal to the Privy Council, the gravity of the Colleges' revolt may be imagined. The Council cannot and will not endorse the College's regulation, and it is probable that those who get the double qualification diploma under it will find that they have obtained a qualification which the General Medical Council will not accept.

Turning now to the matters of more direct interest to the drug-trade, it will be noted that the Council has taken up a most decided attitude in regard to doctors' open shops. The medical practitioners in the West of Scotland who memorialised the Council in regard to that matter received "short shrift" by non-acceptance of their memorial, and, in acquitting Dr. J. M. Thomson of "infamous" conduct because he now employs a registered chemist and druggist in his shop, the Council, through the President, declared that the employment of unqualified assistants in such shops is "fraught with danger to the public." No stronger declaration in favour of the purpose of the Pharmacy Act could have been obtained, and as the rebuke applies to dozens of medical practitioners in the West of Scotland its import is to substantiate the action of the Pharmaceutical Society in enforcing the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts.

Objectionable advertising by dentists also came before the Council in reports respecting three dentists in Nottingham who were accused of this practice. One of them was a chemist and druggist. Their offence was not heinous, and as they were all willing to stop the alleged "objectionable" advertising the charges were dismissed. This, however, leaves the matter still unsatisfactory. The Council will not say what is "objectionable" advertising, but it accepts a promise "not to advertise in future anything beyond name and address," thus excluding even the qualification. We presume that the Council does not mean this, for it has expressly resolved that it will not interfere with advertising which is not objectionable. On the other hand the Society, which Dr. Hugh Woods, the complainant, represents, maintains that dentists should not be allowed to do any more advertising than is permitted to doctors, and they especially want the Council to draw the line between the objectionable and the unobjectionable. Dr. Woods informs us that he will go on until he gets such a decision. This is fine sport for Dr. Woods and the Council, but it is an expensive business to the victimised dentists, who have to visit London and provide a defence. In not one of the three cases decided on Wednesday was there the slightest need for this; the facts were so clear that the Penal Committee could in the first instance have warned the culprits that charges had been brought against them, and advised them to modify their advertising efforts to meet the conditions of the Council's resolution. The Council rather derogates its official functions by such trivial cases as those referred to, and as the resolution which it circulated to all registered dentists was in specific terms, "infamous-conduct" charges should not be heard which are not based upon advertising of a flagrantly objectionable nature.

The Conference.

THE thirty-eighth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is to be held in Dublin during the last three days of July of this year, and it promises to be one of the most successful of the series. We are indebted to Mr. W. F. Wells, Chairman of the local committee, and to Mr. J. I. Bernard, Hon. Secretary, Dublin, for a copy of the following provisional programme :—

Monday evening, July 29.

Reception and conversazione in the Science and Art Museum (by kind permission of the Vice-President of the Department). Military band. Vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments.

Tuesday, July 30.

10 A.M.—Sessions of Conference in the Lecture-theatre of the Royal Dublin Society (by kind permission of the Council). Welcome by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor on behalf of citizens, and by others.

1 P.M.—Luncheon in the Mansion House (by kind permission of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin).

2 P.M.—Sessions of Conference resumed.

4 P.M.—Drive on electric trams to "Dalkey," *via* Pembroke Township, Blackrock, Kingstown, &c. Tea in Sorrento grounds. Walk to Victoria Park, Killiney Hill (magnificent view of Dublin Bay and surrounding country).

7.30 P.M.—Military band (Rifle Brigade) and open-air promenade at Sorrente Park.

9.30 P.M.—Home by trams.

Wednesday, July 31.

10 A.M.—Sessions of Conference resumed.

1 P.M.—Luncheon at Mansion House.

2 P.M.—Sessions of Conference resumed.

4 P.M.—Drive through City and round Phoenix Park, *via* North Circular Road, passing headquarter barracks R.I.C., Zoo, People's Gardens, Viceregal Lodge, Chief Secretary's Lodge, Castleknock, Furry Glen, Magazine Fort, Wellington Memorial, and Gough Statue. Leave Park by Island Bridge Gate, passing Royal Hospital, and back to City *via* Kilmainham and South Circular Road.

9 P.M.—Drawing-room concert at Shelbourne Hotel (headquarters of the Conference). Also smoking-concert at same.

Thursday, August 1.

9 A.M.—Special train from Harcourt Street, *via* Bray and Wicklow, to Rathnews, drive to Devil's Glen—walk through the Glen, drive on to Seven Churches of Glendalough, where dinner and tea will be served in the Royal Hotel grounds. Walk to lakes and St Kevin's Bed, visit churches, the kitchen or cell of St. Kevin, and Round Tower. Cars to Rathdrum *via* the Vale of Clara. Special train for Dublin.

Friday, August 2.

Visit Botanic Gardens and several places of interest in and about the city.

A committee of ladies will, during the Sessions of the Conference, show the lady visitors places of interest.

The headquarters of the Conference will be the Shelbourne Hotel, where the committee have obtained forty bedrooms, and would have obtained more were it not for the fact that the Conference happens during Dublin's busy season, which is all the better for the members who attend. But the committee have also obtained fifty rooms in the Hibernian Hotel, a very comfortable house in the same neighbourhood, and there are besides many private hotels in which accommodation can be had for those who prefer less public quarters.

It is interesting to note that the district Science and Art Museum, the Royal Dublin Society, the Mansion House, and the hotels are all within three minutes' walk of each other. The local committee have been very fortunate in securing the good will of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who has generously placed the Mansion House at their disposal, especially for the luncheons on the Tuesday and the Wednesday of the meeting. The Mansion House is quite close to the Royal Dublin Society's house and the Lecture-theatre, in which the sessions are to be held. This Lecture-theatre

is one of the best in the United Kingdom, and is provided with a mechanical stage which can be lowered to form a platform. It is exceptionally well equipped with electrical appliances, including demonstration-lantern, and we trust that readers of papers which can be illustrated with pictures or diagrams will be able to utilise the lantern if possible. Besides the exceedingly attractive programme of excursions already detailed, arrangements are being made for spending Friday in a profitable and agreeable manner. Dublin possesses the largest electrical-power station connected with tramways in the United Kingdom, if not in Europe, and it is hoped that arrangements will be made to visit the station; while Messrs. Guinness & Co.'s famous brewery may also be opened to Conference visitors. These arrangements are, however, still under negotiation. It will be noticed that a ladies' committee is to be formed. Upon this Mrs. Beggs and Mrs. Wells (who are frequent attenders at the Conferences), besides other Dublin ladies, will serve, and we can safely predict that fair visitors will have charming recollections of Dublin.

Coroner's Law.

ANOTHER Coroner has shown comparative ignorance of poisons law, this time at Dalkey, Dublin. There, on June 3, an inquest was held regarding the death of a girl from laudanum-poisoning, and mainly owing to remarks made by Mr. Friery, the Coroner, the newspaper reports had flaming headings about "the carelessness of druggists." "It was not sufficient," he said, "to have labelled the bottle and sell it to a raving lunatic." He held that the law provided that the chemist should register the name and address. It was generally at the request of the doctor that poison was given, or it would not be given at all." Mr. Friery further said that he would call the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society to the matter, but he will probably have second thoughts as to that, for the President and Vice-President of the Society have since written to the Dublin newspapers pointing out that in the sale of laudanum to the girl the requirements of the law were minutely complied with. The *Irish Independent*, in an editorial note, remarks :—

If the Coroner had applied his criticism to the framers of the Act of Parliament, instead of to the two highly respectable licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society whose names were involved, he would have hit the nail on the head. The case now referred to cannot but have the effect of emphasising once again the necessity which exists for securing an amendment of the existing law in the direction of making it still more difficult for persons moved by suicidal or murderous intent to procure a supply of deadly drugs.

Mr. Arthur L. Doran also writes to the *Irish Times*, and questions if Mr. Friery has ever read the Poisons Act; and the *Irish Times*, in referring to Mr. Doran's letter and the official one, says :—

The Coroner seems to have been mistaken in his view of the law as it affects chemists. In this instance there was no evidence that there was any infringement of the statute. That apart, we are glad to direct special attention to the statement that the licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society are most anxious to have the sale of all poisons placed under the restrictions which the Coroner advocated. . . . There seems to be good reason for increased precaution. . . . It might be too much to expect a medical permit in every case of sale; but, without going so far, more reliable regulations than those existing ought to be suggested by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Perhaps good may thus come out of evil; but it is well not to overlook the fact that cases in which the Poisons Acts fail in their purpose are exceedingly rare. In fact, the Acts are loyally conformed to by registered persons, who, indeed, go far beyond the legal requirements in supplying poisons, and frequently prevent error and death by inquiries which their education and training dictate, but which the law does

not require. So far as the Coroner's and the newspaper comments are an appreciation of this conduct we accept them, especially as they may help to combat the suggestions that poisons should be sold by persons who are not specially trained.

WHAT IS A STILL?

It having been represented to us that a form of still is now on the market which owing to the peculiarity of its construction is exempt from the licence-duty, we last month addressed a letter to the Board of Inland Revenue on the matter, and submitted with our written statement a sketch of the familiar cone-topped still, which was said to be exempt from licence-duty. We have now received the following reply:—

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
May 31, 1901.

SIR.—In reply to the questions contained in your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that—

1. Stills, whether provided with a worn or tubular condenser or not, and of any form or construction, used for distilling water are liable to licence-duty.

2. An apparatus capable of vaporising a liquid and condensing the vapour would, as a general rule, be considered to be a still.

3. No general answer can be given to questions concerning the use of a still without licence, but all applications for permission to use stills without a licence must be addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue, and every such application will be determined on its merits.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. P. BYRNE (Asst. Secretary).

The Editor, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

The third paragraph is an answer to the question "Does the use of a still for business purposes determine whether a licence is required or not; that is, may a private individual, who merely wishes to employ distilled water in his household, use a still without licence?" The reply confirms our repeated statements that, no matter what purpose a still may be used for, permission to use it with or without licence must be obtained from the Board of Inland Revenue.

CIVIL COMPOUNDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From time to time during the past three or four months we have received letters from Volunteer civil compounders on active service in South Africa pointing out that they enlisted for twelve months or the term of the war, and after thirteen or fourteen months' service their applications for discharge had been ignored by the authorities. The hardship was aggravated, they thought, by the fact that while other Volunteers were allowed to go home on expiration of their twelve months' service they of the Medical Corps were still detained in South Africa. We have been in communication with the Secretary of State for War on the subject, and he informs us, through Lieut.-Col. Babtie, V.C., C.M.G., of the Medical department, that there is no desire to retain any men who enlisted under the conditions mentioned longer than absolute necessity requires. Drafts of the R.A.M.C. are being collected as rapidly as possible and sent out to South Africa, and it is hoped that on their arrival those men who have been out longest may be relieved. The Secretary regrets the inconvenience, but points out that it must be remembered that there are still large numbers of sick men in hospital, and it is essential that a sufficient number of trained men should be kept for their requirements. It is evident that the civil compounder has made his mark as a useful man, but we think, with the relief detachments on the way, that there is every possibility of his release from active service at an early date.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING" (ED. VI.).—It is quite a valuable work, giving the information in a clear and concise manner that is greatly to its advantage. The arrangement is good.—Professor G. L. CURRY, Louisville, Ky.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Solicitor and Client.—A trader employed a firm of solicitors to watch his interests at a meeting of his creditors. He said that the solicitors had undertaken to do this for the fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* They now claimed 8*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The defendant stated that the solicitors had not protected him, and that he had been sold up in consequence. The solicitor contradicted this, and stated that the defendant was himself present at the meeting and knew all that happened. The Judge decided in favour of the solicitors, subject to the bill being taxed.

Contracts with Employés.—Mr. Justice Byrne, in the Chancery Division of the High Court on Tuesday, decided an interesting case, in which the proprietors of the Café Royal sought to restrain a waiter formerly in their employ from continuing in the service of the Imperial Restaurant in the same street. From the statements made it appeared that a former manager of the Café Royal had gone to the new restaurant and was taking employés of the Café Royal with him, when the receiver and manager of the Café Royal got his employés to sign an agreement which was to the effect that in consideration of 4*s.* per week he retained their services on condition that during 1901 they would not enter the service of the new restaurant, and if this agreement was violated the employé would pay 1*l.* for each day in the service of the new restaurant. Defendant left the Café Royal to take up the post of superintendent in the grill-room of the Imperial Restaurant. This action was accordingly started, and Mr. Justice Byrne, in granting the interim injunction, said the agreement with the defendant was a reasonable and proper one under the circumstances for the due protection of the Café Royal business, and there was a good consideration for the agreement.

Business Transfer.—**Agent's Claim.**—An agreement between a draper and an agent authorised the agent to sell a business, he to receive 5 per cent. commission on the purchase-money up to 30*l.*, and 2½ per cent. over that sum. No charges were to be made except the commission, unless the business was withdrawn. On the form supplied to the agent under the heading "Reasons for selling" the draper had written "Lease expiring and trouble with managers." The agent, who took action against the draper for 18*l.* 18*s.*, said he had introduced over fifty likely purchasers, and spent 7*l.* 1*s.* in advertising, and the last client sent by him to the draper was told that the lease had expired and there was no business to sell. Defendant said he previously had written to the agent that the lease had expired, and the arrangement to sell it was therefore ended. The Judge held the agent could not recover. He was told in the first instance the lease was expiring, and should have made fuller inquiries. It was not a "withdrawal" of the business, for it had expired.—(York v. Crewdson, Chertsey County Court, May 23.)

Uncompleted Contracts.—The Dee Oil Company made a contract with Buckmaster & Sons in April, 1899, for the supply of 1,000 dozen lbs. wax candles at 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen lbs. Delivery was to be as required by the buyer up to August 31, and the remainder in about equal monthly quantities up to March 31. Sellers not to deliver in excess of such quantities, or deliver anything after April 30, 1900. Sellers not to be bound to deliver within the specified period in the event of their manufacturing operations being interfered with by strike, fire, or other exceptional circumstances. Up to March 14, 1900, plaintiffs had only delivered 306 dozen, and after March 14 they only delivered 162 dozen lbs., making 468 altogether, and had refused to deliver any further quantities. Messrs. Buckmaster sued the Dee Oil Company for 47*l.* 5*s.* for the goods supplied, the Dee Oil Company counterclaiming 57*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, the difference between 3*s.* 6*d.* and the market price 5*s.* 8*d.* on the date when the plaintiffs broke the contract. The plaintiffs said that by the custom of the trade, and thus by implication a condition precedent to the performance of the contract, the buyers should have informed them from month to month what goods under the contract they required, and had not done so. The defendants alleged that the contract stated "we have this day sold 1,000 dozen pounds," and that they could demand to have that quantity delivered any time up to April 30, 1900. The Judge, while saying that defendants had acted indiscreetly, held that there had been a breach of contract, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs for 47*l.* 5*s.*, and for the defendants for 57*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, with costs.

Landlord v. Tenant.—**Covenant to Pay "Impositions."**—The following clause formed part of a lease:—"Will pay and discharge all taxes, rates, including sewers, main drainage assessments, and impositions whatsoever which now are or which at any time or times hereafter during the continuance of the said term hereby granted be taxed, rated, assessed, charged, or imposed upon or in respect of the said premises or any part thereof on the

landlord, tenant, or occupier of the same premises by the authority of Parliament or otherwise howsoever, landlord's property-tax and tithe only excepted." The landlord was required by the local authorities to carry out certain drainage-works. It cost him 35*l.*, and he sued the tenant for that amount. The Wandsworth County Court Judge said the tenant must pay, but on appeal that decision has been reversed. The case turned on the application of the word "imposition," which the landlord argued applied to work which the local authorities compelled him to do. The Lord Chief Justice came to his decision with great hesitation. There was nothing in the lease, he said, to show that the tenant had undertaken to indemnify the landlord against the neglect by the landlord to fulfil a statutory duty that was put upon him, which was not a rate or a tax or an imposition in the sense of something charged or imposed upon the premises. Where there is no covenant to repair, and where there is no question of shifting or discharging a liability which the tenant has undertaken, one ought to find clear words in the indemnifying covenant with respect to "rates, taxes, &c.," to put upon the tenant an obligation to indemnify the landlord. (*Foulger v. Harding, Law Times*, June 1.)

High Court Case.

A. J. WHITE (LIMITED) DIRECTORS.

MR JUSTICE CHANNELL, sitting without a jury in the King's Bench Division on Monday, tried the case of *Cooke v. A. J. White (Limited)*. The defendant company was formed for the purpose of running an American patent medicine, and the action was brought by Mr. Joseph Cooke, a colour-printer of Leeds, to recover 62*l.* 10*s.* balance of an account amounting altogether to 1,275*l.* 13*s.* The defence set out that plaintiff was a director of the company, and had received money to the amount claimed from the company to which he was not entitled, and the defendants counterclaimed for that amount. It appeared that the dispute arose in this way. The company had offices in London, and there were nine directors, three of whom were resident in London, two resident in America, and four, including the defendant, in the provinces. In 1899 one of the London directors was absent in America, and consequent upon the responsibility of the management falling chiefly upon the two London directors, these gentlemen were anxious to secure the more frequent attendance of country directors, both at the ordinary directors' meetings and the extraordinary and committee meetings. Objection was taken by the country directors that their travelling-expenses for such frequent journeys would amount to more than their fees, in addition to the loss of time, and after some negotiations the board, composed of both town and country directors, passed a resolution that the railway-fares of country directors should be paid when they attended meetings in London. The company now contended that such resolution was *ultra vires*. After considerable argument by counsel, Mr. Justice Channell said he took the view now put forward by the defendants. It might have been within the powers of the London directors to pay the railway-fares of the country directors in the interests of the company, but what was done here was to pay the fares of all attendances, and, moreover, the country directors were present and voted for payment to themselves. Judgment was entered for the company accordingly.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

AT Carrickmore (co. Tyrone) Petty Sessions, on May 29—Mr. J. W. G. Dunsterville, R.M., in the chair—the adjourned case of *Johnston v. McCarran* came on for hearing. The defendant had been summoned for selling cream of tartar which Mr. Robert Barklie, analyst, Belfast, certified to contain 5.8 per cent. of impurities. Mr. J. A. Quinn at the first hearing asked, on behalf of defendant, that the reserve sample should be forwarded to the Government chemists for analysis, and their report stated that the sample complied with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia, and that there was only 1.58 per cent. of impurities. The inspector now asked leave to withdraw the case. Mr. Quinn applied for costs, and was allowed 10*s.* 6*d.*

Francis Haughey, of Creggan, was summoned for a similar offence, and owing to the mistake in the previous case this one was adjourned to the next court pending the report of the Government chemists.

Pharmacy Acts.

AT Kilmarnock Sheriff Court on Thursday, May 30, before Sheriff Hall, George Winchester, residing at Mossiel, Arch Street, West Kilbride, was charged at the instance of Mr. Richard Brearidge, registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, with having sold morphine and chloroform, and also arsenic, in two mixtures dispensed by him, and also with keeping open shop for selling poisons at Main Street, West Kilbride, and with using the title chemist, he not being a duly registered chemist and druggist. Mr. P. Morison, Jan., S.S.C., appeared for the Registrar, and Mr. McJannet, solicitor, Irvine, for the accused, who pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned for proof till June 17.

Petroleum Acts.

THE LIMIT OF STORAGE.

AT Bow Street Police Court on May 3, Messrs. George Newnes (Limited), publishers, Southampton Street, Strand, were summoned for contravention of the Petroleum Acts of 1871 and 1879. A fire took place at defendants' engraving establishment in Long Acre recently, and Alfred Butler, a London County Council inspector, who visited the premises two days after the fire, said he found in the engraving-room a Winchester bottle containing nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. of benzole in indiarubber solution. In another bottle there was about a pint and a half of the same fluid. He took a sample, and it showed a flashing-point of 63 degrees. Mr. Sutherland, manager of the department, told him he understood that a licence was only required where the solution was sold, and not where it was used for business purposes. Since the summons was served the defendants had written to say that they much regretted what had occurred, and asked if they would be within the law if they never had more than 3 gals. of the solution on the premises at one time, and kept it in pint cans. The Public Control Department replied: "If the quantity does not exceed 3 gals., and it is kept in securely stopped vessels, each containing not more than 1 pint, a licence is not necessary." The defendants were fined 10*l.* and 15*s.* costs.

AT Southwark Police Court on June 5, Thomas George Ryall, of 78 Gravel Lane, wholesale druggist, was summoned for a breach of the Petroleum Acts. It was stated that an inspector visited the defendant's premises, an ordinary dwelling-house, which showed no outward indication that any business was carried on there, saw the defendant, and told him he had information that 10 gals. of petroleum had been delivered to him. The defendant replied that he put up petroleum spirit in small bottles for a customer who supplied druggists. He showed two trays, upon which were a gross of 2-oz. bottles full of spirit. On the floor were two 5-gal. drums, one empty and the other full. They were marked "Benzoline—highly inflammable," and a tested sample of the contents showed a flash-point of 63 degrees. The defendant had applied to the Council for a licence to store petroleum, which was refused because the premises were not properly constructed for the purpose. For the defence it was pleaded that defendant did only a small trade in petroleum spirit, and the profit from it would not be more than 10*l.* a year. The Magistrate: Then I will fine him only 10*l.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* costs. I understand the maximum penalty is 20*l.* a day. Mr. Godfrey (for the L.C.C.): Yes; but the Council have only prosecuted in respect of one day.

County Court Cases.

A SOAP-CLAIM.

ROBERT HOWLETT, trading as Bell's Pure-drug Stores at Gipsy Lane, Forest Gate, was sued at the Southwark County Court on June 4 by the Ivory Soap Company, of Tooley Street, E.C., for 9*s.* 6*d.* for tartar soap supplied. The defendant counterclaimed for 10*s.* which, he alleged, the plaintiffs agreed to pay him for the use of his window for the display of their soap. A representative of the plaintiff company said that being under the impression that the defendant had not had any of their soaps, they, following their ordinary rule, wrote him offering to send five cases on sale or return, to send a man to dress his window at a cost of 30*s.*, and to pay him 10*s.* for the use of the window. Sub-

sequently, however, on finding that the defendant had already had some of their ivory soap they withdrew the offer of sale or return, this being applicable only to first orders, and informed him that he could only secure the window-dressing and the 10s. by purchasing the five cases. This he refused to do, and he also refused to pay for or return some tartar soap that had been sent him on sale or return. The defendant argued that he was entitled to the 10s. plaintiffs had offered for the use of his window. He had kept the tartar soap to secure to him this amount. Judge Addison said there was no pretence for the counterclaim and no grounds for the refusal to return the tartar soap. As defendant had had the latter thirteen months he must now keep it, and there would be judgment for the plaintiffs on the claim and counterclaim, with costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM LEECH, 111 High Street, Waltham Cross, Chemist and Druggist.

THE debtor attended at the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court on June 3, and as there were no further questions to put to the debtor, the examination was closed.

Re ARTHUR EDWIN KENT, 23 Bolton Street, Ramsbottom, Lancs., Chemist.

THE following are creditors herein:—

	£	s.	d.
Crompton, William, Bury	10	18	3
Evans, Son & Co., Liverpool	23	3	8
Kent, Jas., Middleton	400	0	0
Oldfield, Pattison & Co., Manchester	18	9	8
Orrell, A., Manchester	11	0	0
Taylor & Co., Radcliffe	14	14	11½
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham	52	3	2
Woolley J., Son & Co., Manchester	27	8	11
Bankers, Ramsbottom	162	0	6

Re JOHN ERSKINE, Kirkeudbright, chemist and druggist. THE following are trade creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
British and Benington's Tea Trailing Association (Limited), London	2	0	0
Brown Brothers & Co., Glasgow	50	9	0
Carruthers, Robert, Dumfries	6	4	1
Corbyn, Stacey & Co., London	9	1	2
Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, London	1	4	6
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh	27	12	11
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool	9	18	0
Ewing, Joseph, Dumfries	2	2	11
Gibson, Robert, & Sons (Limited), Manchester	3	6	8
Glasgow New Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow	50	0	0
Gordon, Robert, Dumfries	4	11	8
Grossmith, J., Son & Co., London	5	2	9
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh	18	14	5
Ismay, John, & Sons (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne	9	16	7
Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow	9	17	4
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co., Edinburgh	8	3	1
Macfarlane & Dickson, Edinburgh	2	12	0
McGibbon, George L., Dumfries	2	16	1
Mitchell, Stephen & Sons, Glasgow	2	13	8
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh	4	11	1
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh	23	0	1
Rankin & Co., Kilmarnock	1	11	6
Ross, W. A., & Sons (Limited), Belfast	10	4	0
Sen-Sen Company, London	0	6	0
Stower & Co. (Limited), Liverpool	1	7	0
Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle	0	15	8
Wilson & Kitchen, Whitehaven	17	1	5

Re THOMAS SIMNETT, 70 Chapel Street, Islington, Chemist and Druggist.

THE public examination took place on June 4 at the London Bankruptcy Court, and debtor was allowed to pass. In the course of his evidence he stated that he purchased the business in 1886 with a borrowed capital of 300*l.* That money was advanced on terms that he paid interest at the rate of 1*l.* a week,

and, although he had not repaid any portion of the principal, he had paid 67*3*½*l.* for interest, or at the rate of 17½ per cent. per annum. The lease expired in May, 1900, and the landlord then took over the stock and fixtures in satisfaction of his claim for rent and dilapidations. At present he was employed as dispenser by a Board of Guardians in the North of London, and he came to the Court to get rid of creditors' pressure. He attributed his failure to loss on the trading, competition of drug-stores, and the payment of interest on the 300*l.* loan.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Case, A. E., and Thomas, W., under the style of Case, Thomas & Co., Phoenix Wharf, Dockhead, Bermondsey, S.E., ginger-bleachers and spice-grinders.

Clemence, W., and Greene, E. H. C., under the style of Wilkins, Campbell & Co., Mincing Lane, E.C., and York Road, S.E., manufacturing chemists.

Harbord, E. A., and Joll, B. B., under the style of Harbord & Joll, Bedford Square, W.C., medical practitioners.

Rendle, A. R., and Saunders, E. G. S., under the style of Rendle & Saunders, Stoke and Devonport, physicians and surgeons.

New Companies & Company News.

TROBRIDGE & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire the business of chemical-manufacturers carried on at Gateshead as "Trobridge & Co.," to adopt an agreement with A. Trobridge, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of chemicals and chemical substances and products. Registered office, South Shore Road, Gateshead.

PONTITHEL CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,500*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical-manufacturers carried on by the Pontithel Chemical Company at Pontithel Chemical works, Aberllynfi, Brecon, and at Credenhill Chemical-works, Hereford, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in miscible and solvent naphtha, brown acetate of lime, wood-pitch, tar, charcoals, &c.

SICCO (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from H. Ferguson and J. Keefe the benefit of certain inventions and processes relating to the manufacture and treatment of powder-soap and other detergents, and to carry on the business of soap, powder-soap, and detergent manufacturers, oil-refiners, manufacturers of and dealers in acids, chemicals, alkalies and unguents, manufacturing and general chemists, dealers in toilet requisites, &c. Registered office, 10 Serjeants' Inn, E.C.

MIDLAND BORAX-MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by H. Badger at Lozells, near Birmingham, as the "Midland Manufacturing Company" and to carry on the business of dry-soap, starch, glaze, and borax manufacturers, makers of fruit-drinks, baking and egg powders, gravy-salts, pills, and drysalteries, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. Badger and F. H. G. Baggott, each of whom may retain office so long as he holds 100 shares. Registered office, 137A Guildford Street, Lozells, near Birmingham.

SINARO SPRINGS (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the Sinaro Springs of natural sparkling mineral table water, with the lands appurtenant thereto, and the bottling stores and all houses and other buildings thereon and other premises situate near Nastätten, Nassau, Germany, the property of Isidor Hennig, 29 Ely Place, Holborn, to work, develop, and extend the mineral-water business carried on by him; with a view to the above objects to adopt an agreement, made May 22, 1901, between I. Hennig of the one part and H. Bennett of the other part, and to carry on the general business of mineral-water manufacturers and merchants, &c. Minimum subscription, all the shares offered to public. The first directors are J. F. Atkinson, A. D. Joseph, H. C. W. Gibson, and E. S. Sawyer. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 100*l.* per annum each, and 150*l.* for the chairman.

GWYDYL DENTAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in artificial teeth carried on by A. V. Mayes at 24 Station Road, Llanrwst, Denbigh, as "Barter & Mayes," to extract, scale, fill, stop, and attend to natural teeth, to manufacture and deal in dental, surgical, and anatomical apparatus and appliances, and to secure the services of qualified surgeon dentists, medical practitioners and chemists. The sub-

scribers are:—A. V. Mayes, Tyn-y-Berllan, Trefriw, North Wales, artificial-teeth manufacturer; Mrs. F. B. Mayes, Tyn-y-Berllau, Trefriw, North Wales; Miss M. Hinde, Tyn-y-Berllan, Trefriw, North Wales; Miss E. M. Hinde, Tyn-y-Berllan, Trefriw, North Wales; A. Parry, 22 Station Road, Llanrwst, chemist; R. P. Roberts, 8 Station Road, Llanrwst, butcher; and S. Jones, 17 Denbigh Street, Llanrwst, articled clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 75,000*l.*, in 11. shares. Objects: To acquire any interests in any patents, inventions, licences, coucessions, specifics, and the like, to turn the same to account, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, articles, and compounds, manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles of all kinds, makers of chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The first subscribers are:—T. MacLean-Ankett, 37 Cursitor Street, E.C., private secretary; P. Astley, 31 Ameresham Vale, New Cross, S.E., gentleman; V. H. Keeble, 106 Wickham Road, S.E., gentleman; W. F. McCulloch, 45 Ashmead Road, St. Johns, S.E., accountant; H. Knight, 184 Aldersgate Street, E.C., bootmaker; C. Fourmy, 213 Leucha Road, Walthamstow, clerk; and J. Storer, 30 Bedford Street, W.C., journalist. Minimum cash subscription, 1,000*l.* The first directors are E. M. Geddes and L. C. Duncan. Qualification, 50*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The transfer-books of th's company will be closed from June 24 to 29, both inclusive, for the preparation of the 5½ per cent. preference dividend payable on July 1. The directors have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).—In the report of the directors of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited) for the year ending March 31, 1901, the directors express regret at their inability to recommend so high a dividend as last year, but to those acquainted with Bombay and the very adverse conditions of business which have prevailed throughout the past year this will not be a matter of surprise. The balance available for distribution, amounting to 93,293*l.* 5a. 1*p.*, it is proposed to apportion as follows: Dividend at 40*r.* per share 80,000*r.*, to depreciation 5,740*r.* 13*a.* 8*p.*, leaving a balance of 7,552*r.* 8*a.* 3*p.* to be carried forward.

WATKINS (LIMITED), HONG-KONG.—The net profits of this company of wholesale druggists and aerated-water makers amounted to \$18,522 during 1900, to which is added the undivided profits of the previous year, \$7,022, making altogether \$25,544. Out of this it is proposed to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. on the capital, which will absorb \$12,000, and to place to equalisation and dividend fund \$13,544. The working expenses in connection with the business have been larger than formerly. This is in a measure accounted for by the additional charges for upkeep of the aerated-water factory.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The annual meeting of the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company (Limited) was held on May 31, Mr. William Mather, M.P., presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the unfortunate increase in the price of coal had affected their profits to no less an extent than 11,000*l.* An unlooked for and extraordinary change took place in the alkali trade, resulting in a stagnation which caused general surprise, and also considerably affected their profits. It was also disappointing that the war in South Africa was not yet ended, for the resumption of work in the gold mines would give an increased and considerable impetus to their trade. There was no cause whatever for discouragement, however, the company being based on the most solid foundation. Mr. G. T. Beilby seconded the adoption of the report, which, after some discussion, was approved.

LIEBIG EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—Mr. C. E. Gunther presided at the thirty-sixth ordinary meeting held in Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Thursday. He referred to the financial results of the year, which have already been mentioned in the *C. & D.* Speaking of the quarter million sovereigns which the directors had sent out to South America during the year, he said the ready cash made them more independent of outside cattle dealers, and enabled them still further to improve the breed of cattle.

That stock now amounts to over 100,000 head, roaming over 50,000 acres of the finest grazing land in the world. Since last meeting "Oxo" had been put to meet the demand for flavoured bouillons, and they had already executed large orders for the head office, for South Africa. Having referred to certain changes in the scientific staff, and to the fact that they continued to receive the valuable advice and assistance of Sir Henry Roscoe, and the appointment of a new manager at their Antwerp dépôt, Mr. Gunther moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of the dividends named. Mr. William Mullinshrodt seconded, and this was agreed to.

VALENTINE'S EXTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).—A winding-up order has been made against this company. The statutory meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held last Tuesday at the Carey Street offices of the Board of Trade, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Mr. H. M. Winearls, Assistant Receiver, reported that the company was formed in October, 1897, with a nominal capital of 4,000*l.*, divided into 3,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 1,000 deferred shares of 1*l.* each, to carry on the business of meat-extract and meat-juice manufacturers or extractors. The purchase-price was fixed by the vendor at 1,440*l.*, payable as to 500*l.* in cash and 940*l.* in deferred shares, and he (vendor) further undertook to pay the costs of the promotion. In response to the prospectus applications were received for 2,850 preference and 60 deferred shares, and 127. 10*s.* was now due in respect of unpaid calls. An interim dividend of 6 per cent. was paid on the preference-share capital in June, 1898. During the following October an action was brought against the company by the Valentine Meat-juice Company of the United States, which succeeded on appeal, with 2,922*l.* costs. During its trading the company issued debentures for 2,000*l.*, and a Receiver for the debenture-holders was in possession of the assets, which were valued at 2,136*l.* The deficiency to creditors and shareholders was estimated at 7,736*l.* The shareholders decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Official Receiver, and Mr. C. R. Valentine intimated that he would go to the House of Lords and endeavour to get the decision of the Appeal Court reversed.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (LIMITED).—The annual general meeting was held in Liverpool on May 31, Sir John T. Brunner, M.P., chairman of directors, presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (see *C. & D.*, May 25, page 861), the chairman said a year ago they carried forward 110,000*l.*, but shareholders would see that most of this balance had been actually expended in land and buildings. Therefore the directors recommended this amount to be placed to reserve, as they did not wish to be tempted to consider it a divisible sum. He was satisfied they would consider it was right to raise the reserve fund, as they proposed to do, from 656,000*l.* to 725,000*l.* The investments had increased by 20,000*l.* The stocks in hand were also largely increased, chiefly by the acquisition of other businesses, and they had likewise a large stock of raw material, in which the money was better invested than in lying in the bank. The share capital account had increased by 125,000*l.*—78,000*l.* ordinary shares and 47,000*l.* preference shares. At the meeting of the board that day it was decided to make a call of 3*s.* per share on the ordinary shares, on which there was now 7*s.* paid, making them then half-paid. Referring to the appointment on the Board of his son, Mr. Roscoe Brunner, barrister-at-law, the Chairman said he felt sure they would consider that it was to their interest that men of that name, who had more than a pecuniary interest in the affairs of the company, should continue to be identified with the business. Dr. Mond seconded the resolution and al'uded to the additions on the accounts for freehold land, salt works, &c., and said the fact that the balance-sheet showed a sufficient increase in their profits to enable them to pay the same dividend as last year, in spite of a considerable increase in their share capital, was the best proof that this policy had been a sound one. The resolution was approved. Messrs. C. M. Holland, A. Mond, T. H. Forgan, H. A. Schellhaas, and J. F. L. Brunner were re-elected directors, and Mr. Roscoe Brunner, barrister-at-law, was added to the board. It was agreed that the sum of 1,200*l.* be paid to the directors, other than the managing directors, for their services during the year.

General Medical Council.

SEVENTY-FIRST SESSION.

UNDER the presidency of Sir William Turner, K.C.B., M.B., the Council began its annual summer meeting at headquarters, 299 Oxford Street, London, W., on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 o'clock. There were also present Dr. Norman Moore, Mr. Bryant, Sir Hugh Beevor, Dr. Payne, Dr. MacAlister, Sir George Philipson, Dr. Pye-Smith, Mr. Young, Dr. Windle, Sir John Batty Tuke, Dr. Heron Watson, Sir Hector Cameron, Sir William Gairdner, Dr. Reid, Dr. Pettigrew, Dr. Lombe Atthill, Mr. Ball, Mr. Tichborne, Dr. Bennett, Sir C. Nixon, Mr. Tomes, Mr. Power, Sir John Williams, Dr. Little, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Brown, Dr. Glover, Dr. Bruce, and Sir Wm. Thomson. The President informed the Council that Dr. McVail much regretted that he could not attend on the opening day of the present session. Dr. Norman Moore was introduced by Dr. MacAlister as the successor of Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Dr. Glover introduced Sir John Williams.

Sir William Turner then proceeded to deliver his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

This was rather longer than usual, and commenced with a reference to the death of Queen Victoria, in respect to which and the accession of King Edward VII. The Executive Committee had sent an address to the King. Sir William next referred to the retirement of Mr. Teale from the Council, saying that his father was one of the original members of the Council appointed by Queen Victoria, and Mr. Teale himself was appointed one of the Crown nominees in 1876, and ranked next in seniority of membership to the President himself. Sir Dyce Duckworth has also retired, in order to undertake the responsible duties attached to the office of a censor of the Royal College of Physicians of London. The Crown has appointed as successor to Mr. Teale Sir John Williams, Bart., to whose connection with midwifery the President alluded, and the Royal College of Physicians has appointed Dr. Norman Moore in succession to Sir Dyce Duckworth. Reference was next made to an interview with Mr. Walter Long, the President of the Local Government Board, regarding the inadequacy of the present system of granting death-certificates, to which Mr. Long replied that he would give his careful consideration to the whole question. Sir William has also during the recess convened a meeting of the committee appointed to consider the drafting of a Bill to prevent companies from practising medicine, and another Bill to prevent the practice of dentistry by companies. The committee, with the assistance of the Council's legal advisers, drafted two measures which seemed to them to meet the requirements of each case. The President was asked to consult with persons of influence as to the best mode of having the Bills brought before Parliament, and acting on advice forwarded copies to the Lord Chancellor with the request that his Lordship would present them to the House of Lords, to which the Chancellor's Secretary replied that the Bills would have his Lordship's careful consideration.

Early in the Parliamentary Session Sir Richard Jebb, M.P., again promised to take up the Penal and Disciplinary Bill, but "it must be obvious to all of us," said the President, "that there is little, if any, probability of private members obtaining for their Bills a place in the statute-book during the present sitting."

Reference was next made to the King's Order in March, declaring that the second part of the Medical Act, 1886, shall apply to Italy. The Privy Council is also moving in the same direction as regards Malta, and is in communication with this Council on the matter. Having referred to the Medical Act (1858) Extension Bill, now in the House of Commons, which proposes to put colonial medical graduates on the same footing as those on the Medical Register as regards the R.A.M.C. and similar Imperial Services, the President explained that he had pointed out to the Duke of Devonshire that Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886, subject to the issue of an Order by the King in Council, provided a machinery for the registration of medical qualifications obtained in a colony or British possession which was dependent on the colony granting in return

privileges of practice to British registered practitioners. The objection to the Medical Act Extension Bill is that it would put colonial practitioners for all purposes of practice on the same footing as those who hold qualifications from the bodies specified in Schedule A of the 1858 Act [English, Irish, and Scotch Universities and Colleges], although all that is wanted is the power to hold Imperial appointments.

The University of Birmingham has applied to the Council to have the Diploma in Public Health issued by the University accepted by the Council as a registrable qualification; also to approve and register under the Dentists Act degrees in dentistry granted by the University to those who have previously obtained a licence in dental surgery from a qualifying body.

Reference was next made to the British Medical Association's conference with friendly societies, and to other business which will come up in the course of the session, chiefly examination matters. It was also stated that the Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee will present, on behalf of his committee, a report on questions which have arisen during the recess. The President finally spoke briefly of the penal cases (chiefly dental), which he hoped would be disposed of on Wednesday and Thursday; and as on Wednesday, June 12, the University of Glasgow is to commence the celebration of its ninth jubilee, at which he, the Treasurer, and other members of the Council have to attend, he trusted that the business would be concluded by Tuesday, June 11.

An ominous paragraph in the address was in the following terms:—

Letters have been received from the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, enclosing their revised regulations for the examinations of the Conjoint Board formed by these Colleges, and intimating that they can no longer require the registration of students by the Medical Council as a condition of admission to examination for their respective diplomas.

The address to the King referred to by the President was ordered to be entered on the minutes. Entire unanimity was also shown in the adoption of an address of congratulation to the University of Glasgow on the celebration of the 450th anniversary of its foundation. When, however, the yearly tables were presented by Dr. Heron Watson, seconded by Dr. Glover, Mr. Horsley renewed his bi-annual protest to the table purporting to show the

EXCEPTIONAL CASES

in regard to length or course of study during 1900. The "number of exceptional cases" was in every case put down as 0, and the "action stated to have been taken" was a blank. Mr. Horsley declared the table to be a perfect farce, as it had been for the last ten or twelve sessions, and moved as an amendment that it be omitted. The amendment was rejected by eleven to nine. Dr. Bruce, seconded by Sir Hugh Beevor, moved that all the tables be referred to the Examination Committee for report. Mr. Bryant, with some spirit, took up the position Sir Dyce Duckworth always maintained, and amid "Hear, hears," declared that individual members might, if they pleased, go into the tables, but that it would be a futile waste of time for the Examination Committee to go over the matter. This motion was also lost by a narrow majority of 14 to 13. Mr. Brown called for the names, and protests of "Oh, oh" were raised. The President, however, hastily said, "Call the names; we'll get on." Dr. Watson's motion that the tables be received and entered on the minutes was then carried.

GLASGOW DOCTORS' SHOPS.

The Council now made short work of the memorial sent to them from "certain medical practitioners in the West of Scotland." This, it may be remembered, arose from the Council's action in regard to Dr. J. M. Thomson, of Airdrie, found guilty on the charge of habitually employing as assistants for the sale of drugs and poisons persons who were not qualified to act as chemists or pharmaceutical assistants, and thereby causing such persons to commit breaches of the Pharmacy Acts. The petitioners argued that the practice of keeping open shop, surgery, or dispensary in which drugs may be sold has been the custom in Glasgow and the West of Scotland from time immemorial, and is conserved in the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1869;

further, that the employment by medical men of unqualified drug assistants for the sale of drugs and poisons, except the poisons scheduled in the Pharmacy Acts, is in complete accordance with the law. The purpose of the petition was to get the Council to refrain from further action on the lines adopted in Dr. Thomson's case. To this the Council promptly responded by adopting (the vote being twenty-five for and two against) the following:—

The Executive Committee have, in accordance with Standing Order VII., 16, examined a memorial from certain medical practitioners of Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

It contains arguments of a general kind bearing upon a particular adjourned case now before the Council, and does not purport to convey further facts and evidence relevant to the present stage of these judicial proceedings. The committee, after consultation with the legal advisers, are of opinion that the memorial should not in the present circumstances be received by the Council.

On the requisition of Dr. Heron Watson, the names and numbers of those who voted for and against the motion, and of those who did not vote, were taken down and found to be as follows:—

Against, 2—Sir Wm. Thomson and Dr. Bruce.

Did not vote, 3—The President, Mr. Brown, and Sir H. Cameron.

The others present voted for the motion.

DIGNITY AND —

With regard to a communication from the British Medical Association asking the Council to receive a deputation from the friendly societies to confer on the question of a proposed conciliation board, it was moved by Dr. MacAlister that the deputation be met in committee. Mr. Brown, however, protested, against relegating the deputation to a committee-room. Dr. Glover, Chairman of the Medical Aid Association, saw the difficulties in the way of a deputation being received by the General Council, especially from the financial point of view—(hear, hear)—and Mr. Horsley reassured Mr. Brown by saying that the course recommended by Dr. MacAlister would commend itself to the Medical Aid Association.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee reported an Order in Council received from the Privy Council applying Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886, to Italy. This was a distinct slap in the face to the Council, for they had already advised the Privy Council that Part II. should not be extended to Italy until Italy gives British practitioners in Italy equal rights to practise there as would be given to Italian practitioners here. Mr. Victor Horsley plainly told the Council that the Government had given them away in this matter, and he gave the President various data, as also did Sir John Tuke, which made Sir William dive into the minutes for 1899 and 1900, these showing the conditions upon which the Privy Council resolution was to be passed had not been fulfilled. Mr. Tomes supplemented this by explaining that the Italian Government had introduced a Bill into Parliament as required by the British Government, but it had not passed, so that the condition made by our Government through the Ambassador at Rome has not been fulfilled. Yet the Privy Council has given the Italians all they want. There was an ominous fighting look about the members of Council, and it was not surprising that the application for registration of Dr. Agostino Perazzi and other graduates of Italian universities were referred to the Education Committee for report.

Mr. W. B. Clark, F.R.C.S., Eng., was appointed an assistant examiner in surgery to the Society of Apothecaries for four years, in the room of Professor Lockwood, F.R.C.S., retiring by rotation.

Before the Council adjourned Dr. McAlister submitted, and moved that it should be appended to the minutes, a report by the Registrar on

THE EXAMINATION EXEMPTIONS

granted by the medical authorities during 1897, 1898, and 1899. The resolution in respect to this had been moved by Mr. Victor Horsley on December 4, 1900, and reports had been received from all the bodies concerned. These showed that during the years specified the English Conjoint Board exempted 461 persons from both the First and Second examinations, while 269 were exempted from the entire First

examination, and 46 from chemistry alone, and 38 biology alone. London and Cambridge Universities figured most numerously in this list. The Royal College of Physicians of London for its separate Licence exempted 5 candidates from subjects of the First and Second examinations, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England 8 candidates. The Apothecaries' Society of London exempted 320 candidates from one or more subjects of the Primary examination. These were mostly double-qual. men, and one was exempted on the ground of having passed an examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The University of Durham granted 42 exemptions; but no more will be allowed after September, 1901. The Victoria University exempted 5 persons. The Scottish Conjoint Board exempted 24 candidates from portions of the First examination, 60 from certain subjects in the Second, 19 in the Third examination, and 180 were exempted altogether from the First and Second, or First, Second, and Third examinations, on the ground of having passed other examinations in the subjects. The University of Edinburgh only grants exemptions in the subjects of the First Professional examination—viz., botany, chemistry, physics, and zoology—and 28 have been so allowed. The University of Aberdeen reports one case in 1897. The Irish Conjoint Board exempted 8 candidates, the University of Dublin 4, and the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, 4 candidates from special examination in ophthalmology and biology, while one graduate of the New York State University, who had also studied in Dublin for two years, was specially exempted, being admitted to examination in pathology, hygiene, forensic medicine, and all the Final subjects. The following have not granted any exemptions:—The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, and the Royal University of Ireland. In no case was there exemption from the Final examination.

THE PENAL BUSINESS,

taken a day earlier than usual, commenced on Wednesday at 2 P.M. with the case, adjourned from last session, of Dr. Irvine, which has assumed an importance far beyond what was originally anticipated. There was a full attendance of members, and an overflowing gathering of the Press. The case, recapitulated by the Council's solicitor, showed, as will be remembered, that Dr. Irvine had accepted the office of a consulting physician to the Consultative Institution, Birmingham, at a salary, and had approved or acquiesced in advertisements setting forth his medical qualifications and special ability. Letters had since been received from Dr. Irvine, saying that he had finally resigned his connection with the Institute, and that he had hoped to attend that day to give further verbal assurance that his conduct had been such as the Council would approve; but letters received later expressed regret that his official duties prevented his coming to London, and that his solicitor had thrown up the case at the last moment. The Council's solicitor stated that in reply to an urgent telegram which, with the approval of the President, he had sent to Dr. Irvine, he had received a private and confidential letter, which he did not feel at liberty to read, but which emphasised the engagement on official duties as inspector of schools. No further evidence was offered by the complainant, Dr. Bate-man, of the Medical Defence Union. After a long consideration *in camera*, the President announced that the Council did not think fit to proceed with the final stage in the absence of Dr. Irvine, and postponed the matter until Saturday at 1 o'clock, when they required him to attend.

In the case of Dr. Wm. Allen, Shotley Bridge, against whom there was a charge of signing death-certificates of persons not seen by him, but attended by an unqualified assistant—adjourned from last session—his counsel read affidavits from Mr. J. Murray, M.B., assistant to Dr. Allen since March, from a *locum-tenens* (a lady doctor) who had acted for him for six weeks, and from a local bank-manager and J.P., which stated that Dr. Allen had not sheltered any unqualified practitioner since receiving the warning of the Council, and also that Dr. Allen had not seen the assistant complained of (Mr. Burke) for a year. After considering the matter in private, the President intimated to Dr. Allen (and apparently to his great relief) that the Council did not consider him guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect.

The case of Mr. J. M. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Airdrie—also adjourned from last session—was next taken. Dr. Thomson appeared with Mr. Saunt as his counsel, and Mr. Peter Morison, jun., S.S.C., and Mr. J. Rutherford Hill appeared on behalf of the complainants, the Pharmaceutical Society. It will be remembered that the charge against Dr. Thomson was that he, being a registered medical practitioner, habitually employed as assistant; for the sale of drugs and poisons persons who are not qualified to act as chemists or pharmaceutical assistants, and thereby caused such persons to commit breaches of the Pharmacy Acts. The Council last session found the charge proved. Mr. Saunt now stated that his client did not know that he had been offending so heinously, or that he had been offending at all; but after he had been cited before the Council he had accepted his position and at once employed a qualified assistant. At the request of the President, Dr. Thomson ascended the rostrum or bar, and these facts were elicited from him by questions put by Mr. Saunt, the final question being one which assured the Council that Dr. Thomson had had nothing whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with the West of Scotland memorial. Mr. Morison also assured the Council that since December 3 Dr. Thomson has had a qualified dispenser of medicine in his shop.

The Council, after deliberation *in camera*, again summoned Dr. Thomson, and the President informed him that the Council had decided not to proceed further with the matter. Here it seemed to end, but the President added, "The Council wish me to say to you, Mr. Thomson, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that you, being a registered medical practitioner, have repeatedly permitted your unqualified assistants, for your profit, illegally to sell scheduled poisons to the public. You have thereby, under cover of your professional qualification as a registered medical practitioner, enabled such assistants to commit breaches of the law for which they had been punished. Other lamentable consequences had also resulted, to which I need not further refer now. The offence proved against you is grave, and fraught with dangers to the public, but in view of the fact that your case is the first of the kind that has been brought before the Council, and in view of your assurance that you will in future carefully avoid any similar ground of complaint, the Council has decided to deal leniently with you, and will not proceed further in relation to the charge."

Dr. Thomson rose to thank the Council, saying, "Mr. President, and gentlemen, I thank—" when Sir William Turner gravely indicated that he should retire, adding, "The case is closed."

DENTAL ADVERTISING.

After the tea interval the Council took up together three charges of objectionable advertising by dentists. They were brought under the notice of the Council by Dr. Hugh Woods (Secretary of the London and Counties Medical Protection Society, Limited). The first was against Isaac Jeffries Dadley, 19 Carter Gate, Nottingham, who was said to have habitually issued advertisements in various magazines and newspapers, and local theatre and music-hall programmes and tramway tickets, and exhibited in the Great Northern Railway station a showcase. Henry Smith Clarke, 1 Clarendon Street, Nottingham, was also charged with advertising in parish magazines, on cards of the Notts C.C., and Notts Forest Football League, and in a pamphlet and leaflet issued by him. Finally Reuben Widdowson, chemist and dentist, 12 Arkwright Street, Nottingham, was charged with advertising in railway time-tables and in a parish magazine, and exhibiting in the Great Northern Railway station at Nottingham a showcase containing artificial teeth. All had given an undertaking to the committee that they would stop the advertising objected to.

The President remarked that all three were charged with practically the same offence; and on his proposition the cases were taken together, the Council acting as a dental committee, and it was further decided to deal with the cases on the reports without calling evidence. After consideration *in camera* the announcement was made by the President to the three gentlemen in turn (Mr. Wright-Motion representing Mr. Clarke) that the Council, taking note of their withdrawal of the objectionable advertisements complained of, and the assurance that they would abstain from

the issue of like advertisements in future, had decided to proceed no further with reference to the facts proved against them.

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND MEMORIAL.

With regard to the memorial from the West of Scotland doctors as to the employment of unqualified assistants in their shops, Mr. Brown urged that the gentlemen were waiting in London, and should be given an opportunity of bringing their case before the Council. Dr. Bruce added that they were men of standing in the profession, and their statements would not occupy much of the Council's time. Dr. Glover suggested that they should be heard through a committee. The President pointed out that they could not consider they had disposed of the matter because they had settled Dr. Thomson's case; the question arose, if they heard the memorialists would they not put themselves in a difficult position with regard to additional cases? They did not want, moreover, to put the memorialists in a wrong position. Would not the remarks made in Dr. Thomson's case allay these gentlemen's apprehensions? Sir C. Nixon said that the memorialists had had a full opportunity of placing their views in their memorial; he thought it highly objectionable that after a case had been decided it should be re-opened by a memorial. It was really an attempt to have a re-trial of the issues. Dr. McVail suggested that Dr. Bruce should ask the memorialists to accept the views of the President; otherwise, he held they should receive the deputation. The President, of course, would not allow any harking back on a case that had been decided. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Brown moved that the memorialists be permitted to appear before the Council on Friday. Dr. Glover moved an amendment that they be met by the Executive Committee. Dr. Athill opposed the deputation being received in any way. Their object was to induce the Council to wink at the sale of poisons by unqualified persons, and to carry on a practice which the Council agreed tended to an infringement of the law of the land. The memorial was a tissue of specious arguments. The President said it was a very serious question if they permitted outsiders to influence the conduct of their judicial business. Mr. Horsley announced that he should vote against both motion and amendment. It was impossible for any deputation to avoid trenching on judicial matters, on which the Council should exercise their own decision. The amendment, seconded by Dr. Little, was lost, only four voting for it; and the motion, seconded by Dr. Bruce, met with the same fate, the numbers being 8 to 20.

At the Counter.

TRAVELLER (member of firm): "This is a nice thermometer; makes a handsome ornament."

Chemist: "Is it accurately graduated?"

Traveller: "Certainly! It is one of Fahrenheit's."

LADY: "I want a clinical thermometer."

Chemist: "Would you like one with a Kew certificate?"

Lady: "Yes, please. But no, I have saved my old certificate."

DOCTOR: "Why is liq. strych. 1 gr. in 110 m. instead of 1 in 100, 1 per cent.?"

Chemist: "It is 1 in 100 gr. measure."

Doctor: "But I don't prescribe in grain measures, and I presume you don't dispense in grain measures?"

Chemist: "No; but the idea is to establish some relation of weight to measure, as in the metric system."

Doctor: "Oh, damn! I mean grammes!"

ELDERLY LADY (handing half a sheet of paper to chemist): "Will you please prepare this for me?"

Chemist: "I think you have handed me the wrong paper; this is not a doctor's prescription."

Elderly Lady: "Is it not? I thought not; but I had not my glasses to see for myself, and they told me at the library that it was an order for the chemist."

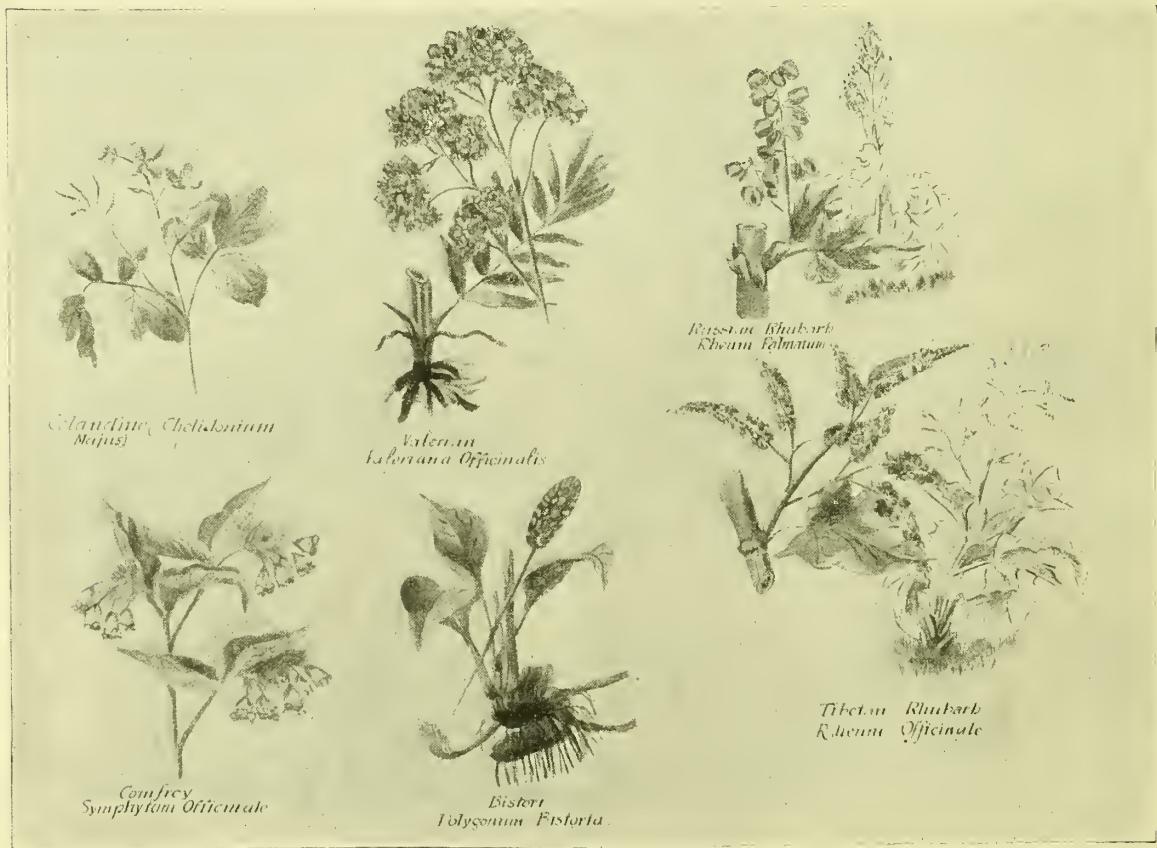
Chemist: "Oh, dear no! the paper merely says 'Sartor Resartus'."

Query.—Should the chemist have sent her to the tailor?

Medicinal Plants at Kew.

"TO Kew for 4d. and in less than forty minutes." This has now become possible to the man in the City of London. To do it he takes the "Twopenny Tube," as the Central London Electric Railway is called, and at Shepherd's Bush he catches the electric tramcar and is so carried to Kew Bridge, whence a five-minutes' walk takes him to the famous gardens. Thus the young pharmacist may now study many of our vegetable drugs from the growing plants themselves in delightful surroundings; but electricity, quick though it be, cannot beat Nature in her own workings, and by the time this notice of any stated plant being in flower has appeared it is possible that no electric tram or railway could take a student or lover of plants in time even to see its fading glory, for everyone knows that at this season of the year the burst of floral display is very abundant and

in the Tangut district of Kawsu, the extreme north-western province of China, whence it has been known for a long time that the root was procured. It is stated to extend over a considerable tract of country and to be rarely cultivated, though sometimes grown in gardens. The Turkey or Russian rhubarb of commerce is derived from the plant, and comes from the provinces of Szechuen, Shensi, and Kawsu. To prepare the roots for export they are dug up, cleansed, sliced, or dried whole either in the sun or by perforating them, stringing them like beads, and hanging them up in dry and warm rooms. The figure of the plant is that of *Rheum palmatum*, var. *Tanguticum*. These brief notes on rhubarb may be supplemented by a word or two on a species that is certainly more popular than either of the two described—namely, *Rheum rhabonticum*, commonly known as the garden rhubarb, and so much grown for its acid leaf stalk. It may not be generally known that this plant is a native of Southern Siberia, and was cultivated at Padua early in the seventeenth century, from whence it was brought



sometimes short-lived. At the time of writing (June 3) the Gardens are extremely rich with a wealth of flowery shrubs and herbaceous plants, and amongst medicinal plants there is no lack. The following are amongst those that were either at their best or approaching that condition at the beginning of this week.

For noble habit among herbaceous plants the species of *Rheum* would take some beating, and chief amongst these for its gigantic foliage, *R. officinale* stands prominently forward. As is well known, this fine species is a native of Tibet, and was first grown in this country, in 1873, by Daniel Hanbury, who sent plants to Kew and also to Messrs. Usher, of Bodicote, who started its cultivation for medicinal purposes, besides which the plant has become much cultivated in gardens simply for its fine ornamental appearance. *Rheum palmatum*, another species flowering at Kew, was first found in a wild state in 1872-73 by Colonel Prejvalsky,

to England, and the first plant raised here about 1828. At Bodicote it is largely grown for its roots for medicinal purposes.

A plant having a near botanical affinity to the rhubarbs is the bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*), an herbaceous perennial with a cylindrical woody rootstalk, well known in moist or wet meadows throughout England, where it is often very difficult to eradicate. It has a wide geographical range through the Northern Hemisphere, from Arctic Europe to Asia, Southern Europe, and America. The rhizomes, which are commonly known as bistort-roots, are of a somewhat flattened cylindrical form, about as thick as the little finger. They are hard and firm, of a reddish colour internally and deep reddish-brown externally. They have no smell, but a powerfully astringent taste. The more general use of catechu, kino, and similar astringents has much interfered with the use of bistort.

A plant having an evil reputation with regard to its odour is *Valeriana officinalis*, an herbaceous perennial with a short upright rootstock, common in all parts of this country in damp wood and open places, widely distributed from Iceland through Arctic Europe and Asia to the Mediterranean, Western Asia, and Japan. For medicinal purposes it is cultivated in England, Holland, and North America. Under cultivation the tops of the plants are cut off in the spring to prevent the plants from flowering and seeding, which would reduce its activity as a drug. The rhizomes are dug up in the autumn, usually about the end of September, when they are washed and slit down to assist the drying, which is done in an oven or kiln. The plant had a much higher repute in early days than it has at present.

A near neighbour to the valerian in the Kew collection, though some way removed from it in its botanical affinities, is the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*), one of two species indigenous to this country and well known for the hispid character of the whole plant. Its habitat is river-banks and watery places. The comfrey is an old-fashioned styptic, and the young leaves were in early days cooked and eaten as a vegetable. That its medicinal reputation was formerly very great the following quotation from Gerard will show:—"The roots of comfrey stamped and the juice drunke with wine, helpeth those that spit blode and healeth all inward wounds and burstings. The same bruised and layd to in a manner of a plaster doth heale all fresh and green wounds, and are so glutinative that it will soder or glew together meat that is chopt in pieces, setting in a pot and make it in one lump. The roots boiled and drunke do clese the brest from flegme and cure the grieves of the lungs, especially if they be confeft with sugar and syrup; it prevaileth much against ruptures or burstings."

Chelidonium majus, the common celandine, a well-known papaveraceous plant, the only British species of the genus, and found in waste places and hedgerows, is also found over a wide geographical area—namely, in Arctic Europe, Siberia, Western Asia to Persia. The whole plant in its fresh state, when wounded gives an orange-coloured juice. It has a bitter taste with some amount of acidity, in drying the acrid taste is diminished and the bitterness increased in intensity. In many parts of the country the juice at one time had a reputation for curing warts by simply breaking the stem and touching the affected part with the juice, a remedy still believed in by some people, generally indeed it has been used in cutaneous and ophthalmic affections. Within the last few years its medicinal properties have been revived by a report that an extract had been found useful in the treatment of cancrum growths, both by internal use and by injection. Unfortunately, however, this report has not been confirmed by later writers, but, on the contrary, the applications are said to increase the sufferings of the patients without any satisfactory results.

Some of the most attractive plants at Kew, many of which are now in perfection, but some of which are passing for another season, are the Iridiæ. As these occur in masses in large beds, they naturally attract more attention than do many of those to which we have already referred. Amongst these showy species of Iris may be picked out several of interest to the pharmacist as furnishing orris-root of commerce, such as *Iris florentina*, *I. germanica*, and *I. pallida*. These are perennials with thick fleshy rhizomes, creeping upon or just below the surface of the ground. These species are grown in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Florence, and are dug up in August, when they are trimmed, peeled, and dried in the sun, after which they are sorted into different qualities before being exported. The well-known violet odour of dried orris-root is not present in the fresh rhizomes, which have only an earthy smell, but it is developed in the course of drying.

DRUGS and chemicals valued at 120,192*l.* were imported into Seville during 1900, against 88,416*l.* in 1899.

STAINS FOR FLOORS are very numerous. A popular one is solution of potassium permanganate, or catcchu and solution of sodium hydrate, or for a mahogany-coloured stain gamboge and solution of potassium hydrate. When applying the stain it should be emphasised that it should be done up and down the boards—*i.e.*, in the direction of the grain, and not across.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Election Matters.

SIR,—May I also be permitted to express my grateful appreciation of those 1,069 members of the Pharmaceutical Society who gave their cordial and unsolicited support to my candidature at the recent council election, and also for the many kind expressions of hope, encouragement, and continued confidence received before, and subsequently, by which I am fully justified in stating that all being well I shall be prepared on another occasion to again place my services at their disposal with possibly a different result? But, be that so or otherwise, I shall at all times endeavour by such means as are within my power to assist those who are constant in their endeavour to secure at the hands of the Legislature and the public a recognition of the just and reasonable claims and demands of all registered and qualified chemists, as against the financial interest only of the unqualified men connected with trading-stores. If chemists generally would learn (1) that it is to their interest to secure membership with the only organisation at their command in this connection—the Pharmaceutical Society, and (2) use their votes in the direction of those who can be relied upon to use all and every means in their power to the end indicated, then the Society through its executive would speak in no uncertain tone and with force, so that the present unjust and anomalous position would be removed.

Yours very truly,

A. SIDNEY CAMPKIN.

SIR,—I beg to thank friends for again nominating me for the Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Council. I would have stood on this occasion but for the fact that my very good friend, Mr. Allan, is also nominated. There has been between Mr. Allan and myself a little duel of kindness, in which each has offered to give way to the other, but I have prevailed, and Mr. Allan is going to stand. He has been President of the local Association and I have been Secretary for some years, and during our term of office we have never had the slightest shadow of friction or of difference of opinion. We have always been loyally supported by the chemists of the district, and I doubt if there are other six districts in the whole country in which so close a watch is kept on the pharmaceutical winds and currents, or in which the bows of the good ship of Pharmacy are so steadily kept dead on to the star of reform. So broad of mind has Mr. Allan shown himself to be, and so kindly and genial has he been with all the chemists in this district, that if he is elected I am quite sure we shall all be very glad to have him at York Place as our representative. I trust that he will receive many votes from all parts of the country.

Dumfries, June 3.

JAMES REID.

Calomel and Iodoform.

SIR,—If Mr. Turner will refer to the journals of pharmacy of March, 1891, he will find a paper on the action of light on salts of mercury and iodoform which agrees with his note of a short time ago. I quite agree that it is a very serious chemical change, and one which I know for a fact has caused intense pain to patients.

Turpentine liniment has also been discussed at one of the meetings recently held, and if the author of the note will look back about eighteen months in the *C & D.* he will find a letter in which his experiment was then found to be successful, not only so, but the liniment made then has not separated even now.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
GEORGE ROE.

London, W.

The Call to Arms.

SIR.—If "Instigator" is not already an active member of the Chemists' Assistants' Union, the best thing he can do is to become one and get on the Council. We want a dozen or more such men to assist us in carrying out just such a programme as he indicates. Union is a grand thing, but if assistants do not realise its importance and combine, they render the best attempts on their behalf impotent. The C.A.U., if properly supported, contains the very essentials for remedying much of the grievances from which pharmacy has so long and is still suffering. Will assistants not respond at once and apply the remedy?

Yours faithfully,

C. E. PICKERING (President).

Chemists' Assistants' Union, 60 Paddington Street, W.

Reorganising Pharmacy.

SIR.—I preach the same gospel of organisation and union to young pharmacists which "Instigator" has committed to printer's ink. Here are a few of their many wants:—

1. To have a better acquaintance with the King's English, for this improvement attracts the better-class customer, and often leads to friendship.

2. To have regard to dress and personal adornment. Spats, diamond rings, &c., with fringed trowsers and dirty finger-nails are not compatible.

3. To have a better knowledge of their calling, especially in the matter of commercial things—when to buy and where, and when to make, and what is the best and lowest-priced process.

4. To make himself felt in the establishment in which he is situated by studying, on the one hand, his master's interest, and the other, the needs and fancies of his customers, and balancing carefully between this Scylla and Charybdis the ultimate object he has in view—his own betterment socially, politically, and financially.

5. To get shorter hours. Nine until 6 is quite long enough, for there is in every shop what is vulgarly called "dribbling," and this would cease when it was known that all work is finished and began at the sound of the clock's chimes.

6. Better pay—a minimum of 1s. per hour, with half as much again for overtime—special arrangements being made in dispensing-houses in this matter and for night-duty and Sundays.

7. The commissariat-question to be solved by himself, for he should insist upon living out and at his own rooms or lodgings.

8. In every town a union formed, or a guild, with place to meet and for discussion of various topics and mutual improvement, both physical and mental.

9. Abolition of apprenticeship, which, as formerly carried out, is now rarely obtainable.

10. Wage-earning to commence after a brief probation-period, mutually agreed upon beforehand. The rate of wage to be small but progressive, and engagements made annually where practicable.

11. A requirement that the pharmacist who takes youths should have for general use apparatus necessary for conducting simple experiments in chemistry and pharmacy, and also a small museum of botanical and other specimens of articles of *materia medica*, together with a properly-equipped library of reference, and the trade journals for consultation when necessary.

12. Abolition of Pharmacy Acts and examinations, and free trade in all his dealings except the sale of dangerous articles, for which the shop shall require a Governmental licence, attended by rigid inspection.

Yours truly,

GENWYN KNOTT BUNNECOMBE. (16/92)

Cleopatra's Hair-restorers.

SIR.—Referring to "Xrayser's" note in your last issue, it is indeed curious to observe the diversity of properties attributed to the ores of arsenic by the old authors. In one breath they are described as "gentle and pleasant medicines," in the next as "exceeding corrosive"; at one moment as hair-producing, the moment after as depilatory! All was fish that came to Pliny's net, and we may be pretty sure that he put very few of his panaceas to a

personal test. He did not, indeed, pretend to original research, and, as has been well said, "his observations, made at second-hand, are presented with no discrimination between the true and the manifestly false, between the probable and the simply marvellous. He can even be convicted of having misunderstood the authorities on whom he relies." Some of your readers may perhaps like to see Pliny's remarks on the medicinal uses of arsenic in their entirety:—"As touching Sandarache (Realgar) mundificative it is and astringent, heating also and exceeding corrosive and the principal vertue that it hath is to fret and putrifie whatsoever it worketh upon. In a liniment with vinegar, it causeth the haire to come up thicke againe in places despoiled thereof by any disease. It entreth into collyries ore eie salves: reduced into a lohoch with honey it cleanseth the throat and maketh a clear, shrill and loud voice; eaten by way of a bole with turpentine, it is a gentle and pleasant medicinie for those that be shortwinded and troubled with the cough: a perfume also made with it and cedar together is good in the same cases, so that the smoke be received up at the mouth. As for Arsenicke (Orpiment) it is of the same stiffe and of the same operation, but more hot and biting, in which regard it is used in potentiall cauteries and depilatories. It taketh away the carnosities and apostemations about the nailes of the fingers, the superfluous flesh also within the nostrils, and in one word it eateth away any excrescence whatsoever."

Yours truly,

C. S. ASHTON.

Shops (Early-closing) Bill.

We have been asked to publish the following correspondence:—

21 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.,

May 22, 1901.

SIR.—I am informed that your Association are in favour of the Early-closing Bill.

If that is the case it would assist us if you would sign the enclosed petition in favour of the Bill, and return it to

Your obedient Servant,

The Secretary, AVEBURY.

Western Chemists' Association of London.

The Western Chemists' Association (of London),

34 High Street, Notting Hill, W.,

June 1, 1901.

The Right Hon. Lord Avebury.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a circular inviting my signature, on behalf of the above Association, to a petition in favour of your "Shops (Early-closing) Bill."

It would appear that you have been misinformed as to the opinions expressed by this Association, and I beg leave to bring them to your notice.

The Bill was discussed at a meeting of the Association at the request of the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who gave evidence before the Select Committee on May 10. A series of questions, which were recapitulated in his evidence, were put to the meeting, and although there were differences of opinion, the feeling of the meeting generally was, briefly, that the attempt to fix a time of compulsory closing was objectionable, that the local-option principle was impracticable (in London, at any rate), and, certainly, that chemists should be exempted from the Bill altogether.

The exemption extended to chemists in Clause 9 would render the proposed legislation inoperative in the case of those exclusively engaged in the professional part of the business—that is, the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions and the supply of medicines, drugs, and medical appliances and requirements (and there are many so engaged)—while it would be very objectionable to neighbouring chemists, who were not so exclusively engaged, to be compelled to suspend their business earlier than their more professional brethren.

Fortunately, in our opinion, the necessity for a two-thirds majority would prevent the application of such a measure in London, even though in other places the individual liberty of those in a minority of anything under one-third were to be suppressed and overridden in the name of Compulsory Early Closing.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

W. J. I. PHILP, Hon. Secretary.

[Mr. Philp appears to be under the impression that Clause 9 of the Bill applies solely to "those engaged exclusively in the professional part of the business," whereas the clause merely says that certain persons will not be fined for supplying drugs, medicines, and medical appliances, after

closing-hours: it does not authorise any drug-store or pharmacy to be kept open after an agreed-upon hour. The "neighbouring chemist" will have as much right under the Bill to sell 1d. worth of castor oil as the "professional chemist" has to dispense a Cavendish Square prescription—which is the strong feature of the clause.—EDITOR.]

An Encyclopædia Pharmaceutica.

SIR,—I am pestered to death by the *Daily Mail* people with their appeals to secure a complete and up-to-date set of an encyclopædia for a preliminary payment of 3s., because I have been let in for an "Encyclopædia Britannica," but when one looks through these eruditè but antique volumes for information on a pharmaceutical subject he gets sick at soul. Now, there appears to be a remarkable lack of reference literature on pharmaceutical subjects in an accessible form. If one has a mind to investigate some question on the pharmacology of cascara, ergot, cannabis indica, or any other drug, where shall he seek for information as to what has been done? One has not time to search Neale's "Digest" always, and the references can only be seen at a large library. Very much has been done in the *Year-book of Pharmacy*, but complete sets are scarce and dear, and there is much extraneous matter in each volume. I had almost expected to find the enterprising CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST making a collection of such works as pharmacists need, and offering them to their readers on the 5s.-down-for-the-set system. If this be impracticable, I would suggest to the British Pharmaceutical Conference that the sum subscribed for a research worker could be much more profitably spent in preparing a digest of all the published *Year-books*, augmented with collateral information bearing on the subjects, and published in encyclopædic form. It is absolutely lamentable to see the waste of excellent good work published in the trade journals, and forgotten or inaccessible in a few months.

Yours truly,

June 1.

F.F.P.S.G. (174/2.)

[The U.S.P. Revision Committee publishes a "Digest of Criticisms," which contains such references as our correspondent requires, and the "Digest" is in the pharmaceutical libraries in this country. On the subject of "Cascara" it should not be difficult for anyone with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s monograph, and a file of the C. & D., *Ph. J.*, or *Year-book* to note the most important work in the course of an hour. The demand for such Digests as our correspondent suggests is so extremely limited, and even those who want them are so unwilling to pay the full price for them, that their publication has to be undertaken for the love of the thing, or paid for by some society with funds available for the purpose. In pharmacy there has been a recent and "pat" example provided by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in which there was not a sufficient number of members interested in a General Index to produce it at a guinea a head. After years of effort on the part of those who want the Index the Council has come forward with a grant in aid.—EDITOR.]

It Pays.

SIR,—Allow me to mention a small matter to show how useful the C. & D. is to the "ordinary" chemist and druggist. I made a note of a recipe printed in one of the recent issues and found occasion to prescribe it, having to repeat several times. The profits on these sales have paid for four months' subscription to the C. & D. For several years past the valuable hints and information contained in the C. & D. have repaid many times over the amount of subscription. The Winter Number especially was very entertaining and interesting. I, for one, am grateful to you for the care taken in editing your most valuable paper.

Yours faithfully,

STEWART. (61/31.)

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

126/29. *Excelsior*.—Ammonia will darken brown boots, but the nut-brown you wish to produce is got by dyeing the leather before it is dressed. You may try a solution of

catechu 5ss. and liq. ammon. 5ss. in S.V.M. 5v., brushing with this and finishing off with beeswax and turpentine.

140/12. Starite.—Foot-rot Lotion:

Hydrarygi	...	...	...	...	5j.
Ac. nitrici	...	...	...	...	5j.
Ac. hydrochlor.	...	...	...	...	5j.
Ac. acetic.	...	...	...	...	5j.
Aq. ad.	...	...	...	...	Oiss.

Full particulars of the treatment of foot-rot are given in "Veterinary Counter-practice," which you should consult before deciding on the form of your foot-rot cure.

145/63. *Ipecac*.—The addition of Dover's powder to potassium chlorate for children's powders is unnecessary and objectionable. Sooner or later it would get you into trouble.

143/36. *Prison Compounder*.—To make labels adhere to the freshly painted surface of a nest of drawers it is best to use a syrupy solution of shellac in spirit. The labels should be afterwards sized and varnished.

127/74. *M. & S.*—(1) In making Household Ammonia the cloudiness produced by adding soap will not be permanent unless distilled water is used. (2) The coloured Supplement of the C. & D. contains the advertisements of several trustworthy transfer agents.

150/53. *Newcastle*.—The shapes of tablets of toilet-soap are determined by the use of various moulds in a tabletting-press. The cheapest form of the apparatus required costs about 20*l.*

150/23. *Audit*.—(1) Bookkeeping—See reply to "Simplex," C. & D., April 20, page 665. (2) The syllabus of the Spectacle-makers' Company's examination can be had from Col. T. Davies Sewell, Clerk to the Company, the Guildhall, E.C. Mr. Lionel Laurence, 1 Vernon place, Bloomsbury, gives postal instructions in optics.

150/34. *G. A.*.—Chrysoidine is an aniline-dye. It is used for colouring maggots for anglers' use by placing a little of the powdered dye or a little of the spirituous solution amongst the maggots.

123/40. *Antim.*—(1) Blueing Gun-barrels.—The two methods of doing this are by heat and by chemicals. In the former case the cleaned and polished steel is heated in wood-ashes to a temperature of from 500° to 600°. By the chemical method a solution such as liq. antim. chlor. is applied to the hot gun-barrel, and the surface afterwards rubbed with a piece of green oak. (2) Bronzing Gun-barrels.—Either of the formulae given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" answers well. The barrels are soaked in hot solution of soda to remove dirt and grease, and washed with water. The bronzing-liquid is then applied, and the barrels placed in a damp heat for an hour and a half. After this they are scalded, the rust "scratched" off, and the process repeated four times or until the desired colour is produced, the barrels being finally cleaned and oiled.

113/63. *Aniline*.—The only recipes we have for crimson marking-ink are those given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

155/57. *Limonis*.—There is no means of concentrating lemon-juice without evaporating it. You may, of course, add citric acid to it and terpeneless oil of lemon as you suggest, but on dilution the article will but feebly represent the ordinary lemon-juice. Why not use the commercial concentrated article and add more flavouring to it?

94/57. *Alpha*.—Fret-drink for a Horse.—The following fairly represents the composition of your sample.—

Ol. terebinth....	...	...	...	...	5j.
Tinct. opii	...	...	...	...	5vj.
Spt. aether. nit.	...	...	...	...	5j.
Pulv. zingib.	...	...	...	...	5j.
Ol. origani	...	...	...	...	5j.

Mix with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of linseed oil for one dose.

The term "fret" as applied to colic, or gripes, in horses is not often met with now. Is the term in frequent use in your part of the country?

154/53. *Paint.*—Hall's sanitary washable distemper is the best we know of for using on the inside brickwork of a factory. The manufacturers are Sissons, Brothers & Co. (Limited), Hull.

157/71. *C. G.—Black currant Paste.*—The Throat Hospital process is as follows:—

Take 7 lbs. of black currants and 1 pint of water, and boil together, crushing the berries with a pestle until the mixture is thoroughly pulped; then pass through a sieve and beat into a paste with 3 to 4 lbs. of powdered sugar. In the same way red-currant paste is made.

156/64. *H. W. M.—*The appointments in the Chemical Laboratory of the London County Council depend upon the qualifications. Few get the third-class positions who have not gone through the period of training required for a degree in science or the examinations of the Institute of Chemistry. A pharmaceutical chemist would be eligible if he could prove his ability to do the work, which may include gas-analysis, water-analysis, food-analysis, and many other things which are not included in the pharmaceutical training.

157/19. *G. A. H.—*We gave a formula for dry shampoo as recently as February 9, page 231, and therefore cannot repeat it.

152/26. *Sodinol.—Keeping Leeches.*—Refer to *C. & D.*, July 15, 1899, page 105.

158/16. *W. A.—Parma-violet perfume for toilet-powder.*—Use a sufficiency of a mixture of ionone (1) and esprit orris oil 1 per cent. (10). For the method of making the esprit see *C. & D.*, January 26, page 118.

132/41. *Novice.*—Your soda-water becomes flat as soon as it is drawn from the syphon into the tumbler because of incomplete mixing of the carbonic-acid gas and the water. You do not give us any hint as to the kind of carbonator you employ, but it could doubtless be supplemented by one of the patent saturators which Messrs. Barnett & Foster make. Snifing must never be omitted.

154/40. *J. E. J.—*By this time you will have received the *C. & D.* containing full particulars of the Mossel Bay aloes.

154/28. *Acetum.*—If instead of alum you put as much honey in your lavender-water, and a grain of civet per pint, you will find it much improved. Ambergris is not so good as civet. You should omit the spt. æther. nit.: it does little good, and rather favours the evanescence that you complain of. Use 60 o p. spirit 30 oz. and water 4 oz.

169/17. *W. M.—*We do not undertake analyses.

127/27. *B. L. B. (Calcutta).*—Precautions against Plague.—Absolute cleanliness of the house and surroundings and the person is the best means of preventing infection by plague. Ventilation and sunshine should be freely indulged in.

163/56. *Sakana.*—The last Bait-preserving Liquid we examined contained both glycerin and formaldehyde, the glycerin being present to prevent the hardening influence of the formaldehyde.

164/49. *Assistant.*—In the reply to your dispensing query, vol. 56 should read vol. 55.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

172/60. Makers of Bowman's solid stencil ink.

175/25. Where can Chicle gum be obtained?

174/34. Makers of 2d. tins cold cream "First Aid" brand put up on cards.

169/13. Formula for Jephson's mixture (the late Dr. Jephson was a Leamington physician).

175/7. Makers of round, wide-mouth Corbyn bottles with lettering C. S. & Co. 721 on the bottom.

Produce Notes.

A Substitute for Rubber.

The American Consul at Bergen, under date of February 6, has sent the following report to his Government relative to the discovery of a cheap substitute for rubber:—"After experimenting for several years, a Copenhagen chemist has succeeded in producing a material called "solicum," which possesses qualities that will render it of the greatest importance to the caoutchouc industry. It appears it is produced from asphalt, and can be used for the manufacture of linoleum, rubbers, insulators, &c. It is also claimed that the material can be used as a paint, in all colours, and that it is absolutely waterproof."

Drawback on Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin, &c.

The Board of Customs has issued a General Order relating to drawback and export regulations on sugar and cognate goods exported or deposited for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man. The drawback is not allowed except upon sugar, molasses, glucose, or saccharin which have gone through a process of manufacture in this country. The amount of drawback which will be paid on articles containing saccharin or glucose is equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which has been used in the manufacture or preparation. Full details are given how to set about drawback claims generally, and the particulars required. As regards examinations and sampling, liquid glucose manufactured in the United Kingdom and contained in drums and other large packages, also glucose in a solid form, will be examined to the extent of 2 per cent. of each parcel; one sample of 8 oz. is to be taken. Saccharin need not be sampled to the extent of more than 1 oz. In the case of liquids of British manufacture containing sugar or saccharin, such as malt-extract, ginger-ale, or like preparations, and sweetened waters (whether acarated or not), the schedule should state the number of bottles of each size and variety, the number of gallons of each kind, and the percentage of dutiable article or articles contained in them. When sweetened condensed milk is presented for drawback the schedule should specify the number of tins of each description in each case, the net weight per tin, the total net weight per case, and the percentage of refined cane-sugar added.

Mysore Sandalwood-auctions.

An interesting but rather stale report on the auction sales of sandalwood held in Mysore during November and December last, has been issued by the Conservator, Mr. J. L. Pigot. Auctions were held at eight different places, and the total quantity offered was 1,560 tons. Of this quantity 1,336 tons were sold for 7,00,794r., or an average rate of 524r., against 515r. for the twelve classes of wood in the previous year. The unsold lots consisted almost exclusively of roots, for which, the Conservator reports, there is a great and growing demand. From experience derived from sales in previous years he states that the Government are not obtaining in respect of certain classes, the real value of the produce sold. The demand for sandalwood oil is constantly increasing, he says, and only the other day one of the largest European houses concerned in the trade opened an extensive distillery. But prices (with the exception of those of 1899) have, if anything, been on the downward grade in recent years. Buyers appear to consider that they are unfairly dealt with if reserve prices are fixed somewhat in excess of those secured in previous years. There can be no longer any doubt, he remarks, that combination of some sort is customarily resorted to in order to keep prices low. Pre-arrangement among purchasers was strongly suspected in 1899 and in previous years. The District Forest Officer, Hassan, reporting on the recent auction sale, remarked that only three persons offered bids for certain classes, and "evidently there was an understanding among three of the bidders not to go beyond certain rates for each class of wood." Again, the District Forest Officer, Shimoga, stated that the combination among bidders accounts for the fall in rates at Sagar, as compared with the rates which had just previously been secured at Shimoga. It was for this reason that all maxima bids for roots at the Hunsur, Seringapatam, Bangalore, and Hassan Kotis were refused. The highest bids for roots at Hunsur and Seringapatam ranged from 500r. to 566r. per ton. All were declined. The best justification for this action lies in the fact that, as soon as the merchants realised that the Department could not be constrained to sell roots at low prices, they offered more than the reserved (confidential) prices. The withholding of much of the stock of roots is expected to have a beneficial effect on future sales. The roots will probably be disposed of by private treaty before the close of the financial year at good prices, and will certainly be sold eventually at prices much in excess of those offered at auction. Upon the whole, the sales of 1900, it is thought, may be regarded as satisfactory. The year's Budget provided for a sale of 2,000 tons and an estimate revenue of 8,11,000r.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 6

COMPLAINTS of dull business seem more pronounced this week, and with the approach of summer there is little prospect of any tangible improvement. Little or no attention has been paid to quinine, and in second-hands lower prices have been accepted for forward delivery. The increase in the London stock appears to have depressed the market. Citric acid is a trifle easier again, but cream of tartar and tartaric acid are firm. Cocoa-butter went 3d. dearer in auction, and vanilla was 1s. lower. Menthol is lower to arrive. In heavy chemicals caustic soda has been in better export request, and the tone is firmer at unchanged prices. Chlorate of potash is neglected. The drug-auctions are reported on page 939, and the fluctuations in value will be found below, together with those "outside."

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Buchu	Ipecac. (Cart.)	Acid, citric	Cardamoms
Cinchona (Loxa)		Condurango	Camphor
Cocoa-butter		Copaiba (Maran.)	(crude)
Guarana		Gamboge	Ergot
		Jalap	Oil, lemon
		Oil, castor	Saffron
		(E.I.)	Vanilla
			Wax (Jamaica)

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 30 to June 5 (both inclusive):—Benzoin (@ Singapore), 45; bismuth ore (@ Sydney), 4 cks.; camphor (@ Kobe), 1,270; cardamoms, 123; cascara sagrada, 1,077; castor oil (E.I.), 620 cs.; chamomiles, 30; chiretta, 25; cinchona (@ Ceylon) 38, (@ Amsterdam) 110 lbs.; coca-leaves (@ Ceylon), 14; dragon's blood, 4; drugs (@ Monte Video), 17 pkgs.; essential oils (@ Hong Kong), 20; eucalyptus oil (Aust.), 151; gall (@ Hamburg), 800 cs.; gamboge (@ Havre), 21 cs.; ginger (@ Yokohama), 91 bgs.; musk (@ Shanghai), 1 box; opium (@ Port Said), 18 cs.; peppermint oil, (@ Yokohama) in tr. 30, (@ Hamburg) 27; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 10 cs. 100 kgs.; quinine sulphate (@ Batavia), 75 cs. in tr.; saffron, 2; sciammony-root, 30; senna (@ Suez), 50 lbs.; senna pods (@ Colombo), 17; soy, 18; tamarinds (E.I.), 50; wax, Japanese, 48.

Excitement Prevails.

The *Morning Leader* publishes the following letter from a correspondent, who signs himself "Traveller":—
"Sir.—A Marseilles firm of wholesale druggists formerly sent circulars to the Anglo-Saxon race in French, but the latest one is in English. They announce that they have secured the services of an accomplished linguist regardless of expense. Underneath the price-list the proud linguist says:—

"The present state of our market is pretty excited many articles, are very brisk and with the progressiveness of the century one should say that the quiet and cool temper of the trade has been fully transformed.

"This fact is daily constated in reading the particulars of the markets reviews the most part of them showing a constant excitement prevailing.

"All the world's markets have lost their distancy they can be considered as neighbor, and their variations of prices are known the same day in all the various continents.

"At each season the extenth of the crops are always known when

still growing and appreciated as liable; and when any unforeseen event is bringing an alteration to their yield the markets become disturbed and over helmed and great excitement prevailing and the quotations from a day to the other going up or down by sudden variations."

Heavy Chemicals.

There is very little apparent change in the general condition of the heavy-chemical market. The all-round demand is, perhaps, showing a slight improvement, but matters are, notwithstanding, particularly quiet for the time of the year. The decrease in exports has, of course, a great deal to do with this. In values there are few alterations of note, prices being steadily maintained by makers.

LEAD PRODUCTS.—In more brisk request, with some tendency towards advancement from the following: Sugar of lead, white, 24l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown, 19l. 10s. to 19l. 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow. Nitrate of lead, 23l. 10s. to 24l. per ton, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

ZINC SALTS.—In steady consumptive demand at figures ruling a shade lower. Sulphate of zinc crystals, 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton. Chloride of zinc solution, 100° Tw., 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. per ton. Chloride of zinc, pure cake, 11l. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM SALTS.—Moving well at unchanged rates, and values firm. Sulphate, 65s. to 67s. 6d. per ton, free on rails, in bags. Chloride of magnesium, 58s. 9d. to 60s. per ton. Carbonate of magnesia, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.

SALTPETRE continues to move well, and is unchanged. British refined, 21s. and 22s. per cwt. for barrels and kegs respectively. German, barrels, 19s. 6d., and kegs, 20s. 6d.

WHITE POWDERED ARSENIC.—In rather better demand, and a shade firmer, at 16l. to 16l. 5s. per ton Garston.

GREEN COPPERAS.—Demand keeps up well, and with low stocks prices are firmly maintained. Best Lancashire makes, 42s. to 44s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; and Welsh, free on rails, in bulk, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per ton.

LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES are in weaker demand, and prices have declined somewhat, but are fairly firm at following figures: Linseed cake 90 per cent., pure, 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Oil cakes, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton. Cotton cakes, best makes, 4l. 15s. to 4l. 17s. 6d.; and seconds, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, June 5.

CASTOR OIL.—Owing to the arrival of the s.s. *Statesman* with about 600 cases, the market for good seconds Calcutta has declined to 4d. ex-quay, though 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb. is still quoted in store. First-pressure French has been selling from the quay at 3½d., but in store 3¾d. to 3½d. is quoted. First-pressure English is held for 3½d. per lb.

COPAIBA.—Eleven barrels Maranham, just arrived, were offered at auction, and 2s. per lb. was bid for part and refused, 4 barrels being ultimately sold at 2s. 1d. This price is asked for the balance.

CANARY-SEED.—More animation has been shown in this article, and about 200 bags have changed hands during the week at 32s. to 32s. 6d. per quarter.

CHILLIES (S.L.).—A further parcel of 10 bags found buyers at 47s. 6d. per cwt. This again clears the market.

TURPENTINE is easier, 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d. per cwt. being the price. The fall is due to arrivals.

ACACIA SORTS.—Thirty-two packages of Mecca description have been sold at 27s. 6d. per cwt., and further small sales of soft Soudan sorts are reported at 57s. 6d. per cwt., but some holders are now withdrawing their lots from the market owing to much stronger advices from the Soudan.

AFRICAN GINGER.—Further sales are reported at 32s. to 32s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaican of the new crop is now arriving, but so far none of the parcels have been put on the market. Chilian is for the moment flat, with no transactions of importance to record. Californian is unchanged in value, with little or no business passing at the moment.

QUILLAIA continues to be very firmly held at 13l. to 13l. 10s. per ton, according to position.

LINSEED OIL is slightly easier, there being sellers at 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. in export casks.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—One hundred and eighty-seven packages just arrived were held for 26s. per cwt. in auction.

SPERMACETI.—There has been a better demand for Chilian at unchanged prices.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Considerable business has been done at higher rates owing to a good trade and speculative demand. The sales include 110 bags inferior to good yellow at 60s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt., 254 bags medium at 55s. to 60s., with 285 bags grey Pernambuco at 52s. to 56s. 6d., and Maranham at 55s. to 58s. 6d. per cwt.

German Drug Market.*Hamburg, June 4*

Our drug-market in general is quiet, and does not show very much business at present.

AGAR-AGAR is quiet and dull of sale, at 370m. per 100 kilos.

ANTIMONY is steady, at 31m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is quiet, at 295m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is steady. Second-hand stuff is held for 465m. per 100 kilos, but little is offered; first-hand, 475m.

COCA-LEAVES are firm, at 300m. to 350m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX shows a firm market; stocks here are getting less, and, with orders from America, prices are hardening. Today's quotations are 117½m. to 160m. per 100 kilos, according to quality.

CUMIN-SEED is quoted to-day at 65m. per 100 kilos.

CARAWAY-SEED, of new crop, for August-September delivery, is quoted 43m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA is little changed, at 80m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is quiet to-day, at 460m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is improving, and a better demand is reported, at 422½m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is very dull, at 24½m. per kilo.

JALAP is firm, at 115m. per 100 kilos.

IPÉCACUANHA.—Rio is quoted 29¾m., and Cartagena is in more demand, at 13½m. per kilo.

QUININE is unchanged at 47m. per kilo.

SENEGA is lower at 295m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISE very dull at 122m. per 100 kilos.

JAPANESE WAX is firm at 62m. per 100 kilos.

CASTOR OIL is quiet; first pressing in barrels is quoted 60m. spot, and June shipment 58m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is unchanged at 65m. per barrel.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—HGH is firm with an improving demand at 6¾m. per lb. Japanese quiet at 6½m. per kilo.

American Drug Market.*New York, May 28.*

Trading is light and the market has a quiet appearance. The chief interest is centred in quinine.

BEESWAX is in light supply, and offerings are limited. Spot quotations for ordinary pure have advanced to 30c. per lb.

BUCHU-LEAVES are in better demand, and for the higher grades of short 30c. to 32c. per lb. is being asked.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic manufacturers have reduced quotations 2c.—to 39c. per lb.—owing to foreign competition. Citrates have declined similarly.

COCA-LEAVES are advancing in sympathy with advices from primary sources. Supplies are light, and quotations for Truxillo are now 27c. and for Huanoco 34c. per lb.

CUBE-BERRIES are hardening in sympathy with foreign markets. Small parcels are offered at 11½c. to 13c. per lb., but the tendency is upwards.

ERGOT.—Russia is firm at the recent advance to 56c. per lb., but demand is not large.

QUININE.—German brands have advanced to 34c. on a parity with domestic makes, and the market has a firm tone. There is considerable demand, but buyers are not inclined to pay present figures. Second-hands offer German at 33c. and Java at 32c. per oz.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, June 5, 11.45 A.M.:—Large sales continue to be made here, and the market has hardened in consequence. For current talequale the equivalent of 8s 5d. per lb. has been paid, and 8s. 7d. for selected.

* * * * *

NEW YORK, June 6, 3.16 P.M.:—Quiet conditions prevail here. Cascara sagrada is a scarce article; 5c. is now wanted. Senega root is easy at 33c. per lb. Unbees are advancing and 14c. is now asked. Golden seal root is dull of sale at 47c. per lb. Buchu-leaves have advanced to 32c. for round green, and Peru balsam is easier at \$1.30 per lb. American bleached beeswax is firmer at 30c. per lb. Coca-leaves have been in active demand, and 27c. is now asked for Truxillo.

* * * * *

HAMBURG, June 6, 2.10 P.M.:—Cocaine is firmer and an advance is probable. Refined camphor is firmer, at 465m. per 100 kilos, and very little is offered in second hands. Menthol is dull of sale.

London Markets.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—Quotations are easier at from 8½d. to 8¾d. per lb. for 34° to 35° ice-crystals, and 9d. to 9½d. for 39° to 40° C. Detached crystals (B.P.) are quoted 10d. to 1s. per lb. Crude is lower at 2s. 5d. per gal. for 60°, and 2s. 10½d. for 75°.

ACID, CITRIC, is a shade easier again, B.P. quality offering at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. per lb., according to holder.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The sailor *Osborne* has arrived in London with 898 sacks from San Francisco, and the sailor *Springbank* with 179 sacks to Liverpool. The bulk of the London goods have been sold to arrive. The spot quotation is unchanged at 26s. for new, and for three-year-old bark 30s. is wanted.

CHAMOMILES are in fair inquiry, and prices are tending firmer; 87s. 6d., London terms, is quoted for good Belgian, and for a small lot of fine 90s has been paid. Fine German are quoted 80s., c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—To the Amsterdam auctions to be held on June 13, 1,584 bales and 167 cases weighing 155,295 kilos., Java cinchona have been added, which brings the total to 5,356 bales and 264 cases, totalling 485,285 kilos.; 4 cases quinine will also be offered. The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to May 13 have been:

	1901	1900	1899
Lbs.	283,550	159,611	288,381

It will be noticed that there is a substantial increase over the figures for 1900; so far this year America has imported 23,834 lbs. direct from Ceylon, which is a new development. The N.V. Nederlandsche Veem cinchona-bark department at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe as follows:—

	1901	1900	1899	1898
	Amst. lbs.	Amst. lbs.	Amst. lbs.	Amst. lbs.
May ...	746,000	816,000	943,000	672,000
Jan.-May 4,169,000	3,252,000	3,964,800	3,884,000	

In auction 50 serons Peruvian bark sold readily at from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for the good bright Loxa quill (two serons), and 6½d. to 6½d. for sound Huanoco, and 5d. for damaged.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are steady at 3½d. per lb. for June-August delivery, and 4d. for October-December, with a fair business passing.

COCOA-BUTTER was 3d. dearer in auction, 350 cases Cadbury's brand selling at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. per lb., closing 1s. 5½d. At the Amsterdam auction, 70 tons Van Houten's sold at 83½c. to 86½c. (average price = 84·80c.), against 77·50c. at the previous auction. Five tons Helm brand were sold at 81½c., and 11 tons de Jong at 82c. to 82½c. The 5 tons Mignon were bought in.

COLOCYNTH.—Owing to shippers' high limits business is said to be very difficult to effect, and several parcels have been re-shipped to Hamburg on account of brokers being unable to obtain their prices.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Best white French crystals are firm at 74s. per cwt., and powder 76s., and 95-per-cent. foreign powder at 76s.

GALLS.—In Persian blue, fair sales have been made at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt., and greens at 42s. 6d. Blues are, however, mostly held for 55s., and greens at 50s. It will be noticed from the drug statistics that the stocks have considerably increased.

GINGER quiet. Washed rough Cochin is quoted 38s. to 40s. per cwt., and Japan 34s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—Double-distilled sp. gr. 1,260 is nominally unchanged at from 63s. to 65s. per cwt., according to quantity.

GOLDEN SEAL.—Small sales continue to be made at 2s. 2d. per lb. net, and one holder has practically cleared his stock.

GUARANA is exceptionally scarce, and one holder is asking 4s. per lb., but a little could be had at 3s.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—Easier prices have been accepted for the lower grades of Persian gum, and a fair quantity has changed hands up to 100s. per cwt. For the higher grades of Bagdad full prices are asked, but buyers are, so far, unwilling to pay them. Firsts are quoted 14l. 10s. to 16l.,

seconds, 12*l.* 5*s.* to 14*l.* 5*s.*; thirds, 10*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.*; and fourths, 8*l.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* The London stock is now large, though a large proportion of it consists of the lower grades of Bagdad.

LIME-JUICE.—Is in good demand, and for good pale raw West Indian 1*s.* 6*d.* per gallon is asked, and up to 1*s.* 10*d.* for refined.

OIL, CLOVE is in good demand. English drawn oil is quoted from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* per lb. according to holder.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The tendency of the Bergen market is still firm at 59*s.* per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The fishing during the week ending June 1 will not greatly increase the catch, as constant stormy weather has prevailed in Finmarken almost every day. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 4,730*½* barrels against 3,412 barrels at the corresponding period of last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Sales of American HGH have been made at 6*s.* 5*d.* per lb. spot. Japanese dementholised is quoted 3*s.* c.i.f.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—(Sicilian). A well-known Messina house offers lemon at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. c.i.f., bergamot at 7*s.* 11*d.*, and sweet orange at 5*s.* 2*d.*

OPIUM.—Persian has been in slightly better demand, and sales of fine have been made at 12*s.* per lb., which figure has also been paid for parcels testing slightly under 10 per cent.: fine is now quoted 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.* spot. In Turkey opium no business had been reported up to Wednesday.

SMYRNA, May 24.—A dull market is reported, sales being restricted to 6 cases current Yerli and Karahissar at the equivalent of 9*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f. Weak holders are anxious to sell, and would probably accept 8*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 7*d.* for current tale quale, but so far no large buyers have come forward. New opium in small parcels is being collected in the low-lying districts, and in a week or two the first arrivals of new crop may be reported. The arrivals to date amount to 3,845 cases, against 2,574 cases at the same period last year.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—There has been absolutely nothing done in the article during the past fortnight. The weather continues fine, and crop is progressing favourably. The market is very quiet, and there are no buyers at over 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. for druggists' grades.

PEPPER.—Black rather easier, Singapore on spot quoted 6*l.* 6*d.* and 6*l.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*d.* per lb. to arrive, according to position. White steady, but very little business doing.

PHENACETIN.—Makers price is unchanged at from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.* per lb. according to quantity. There is very little to be had in second hands.

QUININE.—The increase in the London stock, which stands at 3,558,000 oz., against 3,465,000 in May, 1900, and the great discrepancy between the landings (238,720 oz.) and the deliveries (11,712 oz.) has depressed the speculative market this week, and only a small business has been done at lower prices, spot value having declined to 1*s.* 4*½**d.*; October has sold at 1*s.* 5*d.* down to 1*s.* 4*½**d.* The exports of "quinine, quinine-preparations, &c.," from Germany during the three months ended March amounted to—

	1901	1900	1899
Kilos.	49,800	64,100	65,900

According to mail advices received in New York on May 29, the entire 3,000 kilos offered at the Batavia auction on May 15 were taken by one London buyer, at an average of 23*s.* 6*d.* The next sale is scheduled for June 19.

RHATANY.—For good clean Peruvian 3*¾**d.* per lb. has been paid, and the stock is now small.

SAFFRON.—In one quarter lower prices are quoted, viz. 23*s.* 5*d.* per lb. f.o.b. Valeacia. The exports from Spain for the three months ended March amounted to:—

	1901	1900	1899
Kilos. ...	21,204	21,832	16,071

SCAMMONY Root.—The market is now cleared, good sales of fair average root having been recently made at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Turkish resin is also very scarce at from 27*s.* to 30*s.* per lb., and second quality 18*s.* to 20*s.* nominally.

SENEGA.—The season is now over for spot business, but for forward delivery the quotation is nominally 1*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f.

SODA SALTS.—Caustic has been in better export demand at unchanged rates, with perhaps a firmer tone; 70 per cent.

is quoted 10*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* spot; Liverpool 76 per cent. to 77 per cent 11*l.* to 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* f.o.b. Soda-ash is firm and fairly brisk. At 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* f.o.b. Liverpool; 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ex-ship, and 5*l.* 5*s.* ex-rails London Nitrate has slightly improved lately, 9*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. being quoted for refined on the spot. Chlorate, 3*½**d.* per lb. spot, or 3*¾**d.* to 3*½**d.* f.o.b. Liverpool.

THYMOL.—There are sellers at 9*s.* 6*d.* per lb., but few buyers, as prices may be expected to recede further shortly.

VANILLA.—At the auction last week the demand was slow, and of the 420 tins offered only about 150 tins sold at a decline of fully 1*s.* per lb. A large proportion of the goods were withdrawn. The following were some of the prices paid:—Mauritius, Seychelles, &c., fine chocolate 8*½* to 9 in. 24*s.* 6*d.*, 6*½* to 8*½* in. 19*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*, 3*½* to 6 in. 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*, good chocolate 5*½* to 7*½* in. 18*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*, and 4 in. to 5*½* in. 16*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.*, ordinary foxy, 6*½* to 9 in. 15*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*, and 3*½* to 5 in. 12*s.*, and common ditto 3 to 7 in. 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*

London Drug-auctions.

A DULL tone prevailed at the auctions of first-hand goods to-day Buchu-leaves sold at higher rates for export. Rio ipecac. was slow of sale, but firmly held. Jalap was easier, and so was condurango. Cardamoms met an all-round decline, and Jamaica wax was 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* lower. The following table shows the business done publicly:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen	37 ...	0	Kola	1 ...	1
Aloes—			Menthol	13 ...	3
Cape	50 ...	50	Musk	6 ...	0
East African	51 ...	0	Oil—		
Socotrine	22 ...	0	cod-liver	52 ...	0
Ambergris	5 ...	1	eucalyptus	57 ...	0
Annatto-seed	10 ...	0	lime	1 ...	1
Argol	1 ...	0	palm	14 ...	0
Balsam copaiba	1 ...	1	peppermint (Jap.)	10 ...	0
Benzoin—			rose (E.I.)	4 ...	0
Sumatra	39 ...	16	Olibanum	26 ...	10
Buchu	28 ...	28	Orange-peel	5 ...	0
Calumba	441 ...	161	Rhubarb	20 ...	10
Camphor (Jap) (crude)	66 ...	66	Saffron	1 ...	0
Cardamoms	133 ...	130	Sarsaparilla	62 ...	62
Cassia fistula	1 ...	0	Senna—		
Cinchona	56 ...	50	poda (Mecca)	7 ...	2
Coca-leaves	74 ...	0	Tinnevelly	51 ...	51
Condurango	14 ...	14	Squills	18 ...	0
Corundum	36 ...	0	Tamarinds (E.I.)	28 ...	0
Cubes	48 ...	0	(W.I.)	57 ...	0
Cuttle-fish bone	18 ...	0	Tonka-beans	1 ...	0
Ergot	21 ...	2	Turmeric	569 ...	42
Gamboge	21 ...	14	Vanilla	16 ...	0
Gum acacia	138 ...	13	Wax bees'—		
grass-tree	70 ...	0	Australian	12 ...	0
Honey (Australian)	18 ...	0	Chinese	50 ...	0
Jamaica	457 ...	213	East Indian	30 ...	0
Ipecacuanha—			Jamaica	81 ...	45
(Cartagena)	12 ...	6	Madagascar	1 ...	0
(Rio)	49 ...	12	Morocco	10 ...	0
Jalap	28 ...	8	Mozambique	44 ...	0
Kino	2 ...	0	Spanish	17 ...	0
			Zanzibar	48 ...	23

ALOES.—A parcel of secondary quality Cape offered and sold at very firm prices, especially for some of the commoner lots. Fair to good bright hard brought 24*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.*, and dullish and partly drossy seconds, 19*s.* to 21*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Socotrine and East African were bought in.

AMBERGRIS.—A tin of grey lump with good flavour sold at 90*s.* per oz.

ANNATTO.—Good bright seed from Coconada was bought in at 3*d.* per lb.

BENZONTO.—Sumatra was the only description offered, and a few cases were disposed of at 5*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair seconds; for good ditto 7*l.* 10*s.* was refused, 8*l.* being the limit.

BUCHU LEAVES.—Fully 1*d.* per lb. dearer, a string of 20 bales selling with good competition at from 1*s.* 1*d.* for slightly stalky and yellowish, to 1*s.* 3*d.* for good green round leaf. Another parcel of 8 bales sold at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* for the round, and 7*d.*, subject, for oblong (non-official) leaves.

CALUMBA.—In large supply, and mostly bought in. Ordinary brown natural sort, sold at from 12s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR.—A parcel of Japanese crude in tubs offered "without reserve" and sold at 151s. per cwt., which figure marks a decline of 20s. on the quoted prices.

CARDAMOMS.—All grades were easier to-day at the following prices:—Ceylon-Mysore, fine bold round pale, 3s. 8d.; medium to bold ditto, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; small and medium pale, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; small pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.; brown and split, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.; seeds, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d.; Mangalore, fine bold and medium pale, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; medium brownish, part open, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 11d.; and small, 1s. 8d.; seed, 2s. 1d. per lb. No Ceylon-Malabars were offered.

CONDURANGO.—Lower. A direct arrival from Paita sold at from 4½d. to 4½d. per lb. for fair thin stringy bark.

COPAIBA.—A case of cloudy balsam (the only parcel offered) sold at 1s. 6d. per lb.

CUBEBS.—For a parcel of good clean and bold berries no answer was made to a suggestion of 45s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Lower. Two bags of good sound Spanish from Lisbon sold at 2s. per lb., and 17 bags of ditto were bought in at 2s. 3d. per lb. For 2 bags, fair Russian the limit was 2s. 1d., a bid of 1s. 11d. being refused.

GAMBOGE was easier compared with prices quoted privately, 10l. per cwt. being accepted for nice sorted Siam pipe of good orange fracture, slightly blocky; fair to good pickings sold at 7l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 12s. 6d. Dull to fair ricey Saigon pipe was bought in at 8l. to 9l. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Thirteen cases of good pale picked Soudan sorts sold cheaply at 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt., without reserve.

HONEY.—The quality of the Jamaica offered on this occasion was not so choice, but a fair quantity was disposed of at steady and unchanged rates. Good pale amber liquid sold at from 24s. to 25s. 6d., and dark and mixed ditto, 19s. 6d. to 22s. Set white brought 22s. per cwt. subject, and for half-set white 21s. to 21s. 6d. was paid.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio was slow of sale, but firmly held, at from 12s. to 12s. 5d. per lb., according to quality. Twelve bales of sea-damaged were sold for underwriter's account at from 10s. 11d. to 11s. 3d., and one bale at 11s. 5d. Cartagena was slightly firmer, six bags of fair average quality selling at 6s. 3d. per lb.

JALAP.—Easier. A parcel of very nice worked Vera Cruz tuber of direct import, some heavy and bold, was partly sold at 6½d. per lb., and slightly damaged at 6½d.

KOLA.—A bag of fair natural, slight mouldy, West Indian sold at 3d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—In auction 3 cases Kobayashi crystals, slightly off colour, sold "without reserve" at from 10s. 9d. to 11s. 7d. per lb., and 10 cases good dry white Kobayashi crystals were bought in at 12s. 6d. nominally. Privately from 12s. to 12s. 6d. spot is quoted, according to brand and quantity, and for July-August shipment 10s. c.i.f. is asked.

OIL, LIME.—A case of West Indian distilled sold at 1s. 9d. per lb.

OLIBANUM.—A parcel of siftings partly sold at 22s.

RHUBARB.—The offerings were confined to a parcel of fine round Shensi, the medium and bold of which sold cheaply at 2s. 3d. per lb., the fracture being three-quarters pinky and one-quarter grey and dark; good bold trimming root sold at 2s. 2d.; fine medium and bold flat was bought in at 3s., and pickings at 1s. 6d. Privately a good business has been done in rhubarb of late, as instanced by the deliveries, and no arrivals have been reported recently.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of grey Jamaica 35 bales offered and sold at steady rates, 1s. 5d. per lb. being paid for a bale of sound; 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. for slightly country-damaged; and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for sea-damaged. Of Lima-Jamaica 12 bales offered and sold at from 1s. to 1s. 1s. per lb. for mostly country-damaged; privately 1s. 2d. has been paid for sound. Good red Native-Jamaica sold at 11d. to 1s.; and an odd lot at 9d., subject; while common grey and yellow brought 7d. to 8½d. per lb.

SENNA.—The small parcels offered sold at unchanged rates, 1d. to 1½d. being paid for ordinary small and brownish Tinnevelly leaf, and 2d. for small greenish leaf. Good quality was not offered. Of a parcel of seven bales dark Mecca pods, two sold at 7d. per lb. For Tinnevelly pods from 3½d. was paid for damaged and false-packed, up to 5½d. for good pale.

TURMERIC.—A few packages of Madras bulbs sold at 20s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt., and for fair Madras finger 26s. 6d. was refused.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica wax was more freely offered and met with a decline of 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt., but little was sold. Fine bright red and yellow realised 8l. 2s. 6d. to 8l. 5s., and 7l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 15s. was paid for mixed colours. Zanzibar sold at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. The other descriptions were bought in.

London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of May, 1901, and to the stocks on May 31.

	May		Stocks		1901	
	Landed	Delivd.	1901	1900	Imptrd.	Delivd
Aloes	161	116	2,954	2,850	642	744
".....gourds	—	—	766	202	—	268
Anise, star	—	8	41	54	11	18
Balsams.....cks &c.	174	27	363	295	757	889
Calumbe	333	255	1,038	508	843	711
Camphor	1,061	1,737	3,123	1,826	3,789	4,506
Cardamoms	347	463	2,037	3,012	1,463	1,618
Cinchona.....pkgs	2,523	2,044	12,140	15,616	11,049	8,530
Cubebs	109	35	1,468	1,649	109	189
Dragons-blood	—	17	85	96	43	105
Galls.....pkgs	3,492	962	7,087	1,741	8,963	4,315
Gums—						
Ammoniacum "	—	6	91	57	60	37
Animi & copal "	5,839	4,138	17,465	8,670	23,411	16,709
Arabic	1,165	1,983	12,912	9,097	6,304	11,133
Asafetida	50	476	222	675	955	1,112
Benzoin	269	243	1,095	1,409	1,195	1,135
Damarc	252	219	3,879	3,647	1,349	2,045
Galbanum	—	—	10	14	—	6
Kauri	147	269	1,624	1,488	712	1,016
Kino	2	—	102	27	36	10
Mastic	—	1	2	20	—	4
Myrrh, E.I....	8	22	166	259	106	118
Olibanum	779	504	2,921	2,126	3,490	2,019
Sandarac	151	119	855	517	663	401
Tragacanth	2,712	918	6,968	3,542	8,115	4,659
Ipecacuanha, Rio bls	168	46	332	149	242	295
"Cartagena pkgs	87	23	232	113	324	243
Jalap	12	4	193	281	12	150
Nux vomica...pkgs	—	112	305	554	316	1,594
Oils—						
Anise	—	3	160	137	30	43
Cassia	—	2	104	108	—	11
Castor	235	220	499	678	951	993
Cocoanut	67	55	145	683	365	367
Olive	1,186	687	1,393	920	2,764	1,869
Palm	—	6	10	3	19	13
†Quinine sulph.....lbs	14,920	732	222,377	216,552	43,154	30,559
Rhubarb	—	170	753	989	152	588
Sarsaparilla	175	160	145	330	519	527
Senna	151	388	1,339	2,053	1,105	2,298
Shellac	4,598	3,305	41,434	41,324	21,682	16,966
Turmeric	115	54	359	445	163	272
Wax, bees'	460	487	1,374	1,126	2,038	2,020
"Japan es, &c.	41	103	426	554	168	367

† Includes the quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves; also the Docks.

The statistics of goods lying at City Commercial Wharf are not included in above returns.

Dr. THOMAS BOND, the well-known surgeon of the A Division of police, committed suicide on Thursday by jumping from the third-floor window of his house at Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. He was an authority on antiseptics and disinfectants.

MASONIC.—At the recent meeting of the Grand Provincial Mark Lodge of East Anglia, Brother A. J. Wells (Norwich), of Messrs. Allison, Johnson & Foster (Limited), Hull—P. G. Treasurer—was invested as Grand Provincial Junior Warden. Brother Wells is also W.M. for second year of Youell Lodge 317.